The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad Killed in the Senate.

Defeat of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill in the House.

HIGHLY INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

Resignation of Judge Irwin—State of Affairs in Sonora, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The action of the Senate to-day, of course, will be understood as a positive defeat of the Pacific Railroad.

Judge IRWIN, to-day, filed his resignation with the President. The Judiciary Committee will decide to-morrow, probably, whether they will permit the charges against him for impeachment to be withdrawn. It is doubtful whether they can do so, except by special authority of the House.

The defeat of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill to-day created much consternation among the Administration men. The Republicans generally voted against it, because they consider it important to cut off several of the missions, with a view to retrenchment, which the Democracy backed out of after going with them in Committee of the Whole. Many Southern men voted No, because of the appropriation for the return of the *Echo* negroes. Thus the bill failed. On the announcement of the vote, LETCHER, in despair, exclaimed: "It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to say what party has a majority in this House." S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

From information received at the Treasury Department, it is estimated that about one-fourth of the recent ten million loan has already been paid in. The only certificates of stock, as yet issued, are to the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, for $100,000.

GASPAR S. WHITING, connected with the survey of Sonora, under Captain STONE, has arrived here with dispatches to the State Department from Capt. STONE, the acting Consul at Guaymas, and from the commander of the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*. He brings dates to the 23d of December from Guaymas. He represents the condition of Sonora as deplorable in the extreme. PESCHIERA, the Governor, has failed in his attempt to raise troops. The people at Hermosilla rose and liberated two citizens imprisoned by PESCHIERA's order, and paraded the streets, carrying them in triumph, and shouting "*Viva los Americanos*," "Death to PESCHIERA," &c. The whole country is expecting and anxiously awaiting the occupation of Sonora by the American Government, and the President's Message will be received with enthusiasm. PESCHIERA was absent in Sinaloa, and about to attack Mazatlan, and the opposition needed only a leader to overthrow him without a struggle.

It appears from the official report that there are 133 salaried Consuls, whose salaries amount for the year 1857 to $251,544. The fees returned by them were nearly $111,000, leaving a difference of $140,000 to be paid from the Treasury. There are about 270 Consular offices paid by fees only.

The Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, President of the New-York Central Railroad; CHARLES MORAN, President of the New-York and Erie Railroad; J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and JOHN W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are holding a conference here to-day. Their sessions are private, but they have in view the bringing about of a uniformity of action between the four great railroad lines as to fares, freights, charges, &c. There is a good prospect that this object will be effected.

Mr. AMIDON, of Worcester, has been appointed by the President, Navy Agent at Boston.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE CUBAN QUESTION—HYPOCRISY OF THE PRESIDENT—THE DEBATE ON THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY APPROPRIATION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

The comparison made by Mr. SEWARD, the other day, between the President in his Cuban programme, and the illustrious "Mrs. Toodles," seems exactly to fit the case, and Mr. SLIDELL's thirty-million corruption scheme is already very appropriately known as the "Toodles Bill." To no set of thinking men does this plan for acquiring Cuba appear more absurd than the very parties who for many years have been devoting much time and attention to the creation of a public sentiment in favor of such acquisition. Generally they laugh at the whole proceeding as it now appears, and the few who are inclined to take a graver view of the question are satisfied that if the pending scheme is pushed it will speedily involve us in a war with one or more European powers. This apprehension is already beginning to impress itself upon the minds of many Southern gentlemen, to whom war appears rather an immoderate price to pay for a false issue designed for mere partisan effect.

Mr. BUCHANAN has long occupied a most inconsistent, not to say hypocritical, position upon the Cuban question, *the evidence of which is on file in the State Department, in official form*, and ought to be produced. Everybody knows the part that Mr. BUCHANAN took in the Ostend Conference. When the proceedings of the Conference became known, and public sentiment in the United States so generally reprobated its proposition to steal Cuba, if Spain would not sell it, Mr. BUCHANAN—then Minister at London—addressed a Jesuitical letter to Secretary MARCY, attempting to explain away his complicity in the transaction, *and expressing his deep regret that he had signed the Manifesto!* This fact I have from an undoubted source, and the statement may be implicitly relied upon.

It will be remembered that after Mr. SOULE returned from Spain, finding that the Administration and Mr. BUCHANAN also had backed out and left him alone in the Ostend breach, into which they had betrayed him, he was about to make an *exposé* in his own vindication. The fact of such intention was announced in the Press, and then energetically denied. That it was his purpose to make the publication is strictly true, and his *exposé* would probably have been of a character compelling Mr. MARCY to get BUCHANAN's letter above referred to out before the public. Under influence of earnest appeals from Messrs. PIERCE, CUSHING and JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mr. SOULE generously abandoned his purpose. The probable motive in securing this suppression was that of keeping Mr. BUCHANAN abroad, as Mr. PIERCE feared him more than any other rival candidate before the Cincinnati Convention. The present certainly is a good time for getting out the letter in question; and some Senator would do well to call for it by resolution. If its existence is denied, the fact can be substantiated that it *was* on file once, and that its character was precisely what I have stated. Who believes that Senators, knowing these facts—and they are familiar to more than one of them on the Administration side of the chamber—have any idea of intrusting Mr. BUCHANAN with thirty millions of dollars to bribe a treaty for the transfer of Cuba to the United States!

In connection with this subject, let me give the President a friendly hint, which I trust he will accept in the same spirit of kindness which suggests it. I want to notify him that Mr. SLIDELL is abusing his confidence, and attempting to undermine him in the vocation of "*Herald newsboy*" which the President's later and riper experience recently led him to adopt. It is a positive fact that the Senator from Louisiana has also undertaken the business of purveying for the Press, and the zeal with which he enters into it, even at the start, must occasion our good President serious alarm, and provoke an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet, soon as this letter returns to Washington. The Senator has already learned that in his new vocation he is required to serve a single employer only, and that "exclusiveness" is the indispensable element of value in any thing that he furnishes, so he refused to let the TIMES have an early copy of his Report on the "Toodles Bill," because he had promised to give it only to the *Herald!* Of course I couldn't think of letting a new beginner in the profession distance me in competition, and so took care, despite this Senatorial favoritism, to place a copy of the precious document in your hands as early as it could reach your "invincible" cotemporary."

The debate in the House to-day was rather rich upon the proposition to strike out from the Diplomatic Appropriation bill the item of $75,000 for the return to Africa of the negroes found on board the slaver *Echo*. It will not have escaped the attention of your readers that the Southern men got up a very interesting little shindy among themselves upon the proposition to revive the African Slave-trade, during the pendency of which the Opposition looked on complacently, enjoying the fun, and smiling their delight at the new species of "gyrasticutos" which the gentlemen of the Slave States have, naturally enough, stirred up for their own annoyance, by their efforts during years to establish the beneficence, humanity and benevolence of the "domestic institution." If African Slavery is such a divinely blessed institution, why not extend it by missionary enterprises carried on through the agency of *Wanderers*, and other swift-sailing craft, which can speedily transport the negro from the heathenism, degradation and misery of African freedom, to the glorious civilization of American slavery? Thus, in substance, inquire KEITT, MILES and their compeers. And they are right. Their logic is sound. If the institution is a good one, it is folly to prevent its expansion; and it is worse than folly to fasten such a system of labor upon a people, insisting upon its perpetuation instead of providing for its gradual extinction, and then to hedge it around with stringent laws to prevent the procurement of the class of laborers prescribed.

Among the parties now in Washington, urging upon Congress the necessity of providing an effective Government for Arizona, and laws which can be made active for the protection of life and property there, is Mr. SILAS ST. JOHN, formerly of New-York, whose desperate fight at Dragoon Springs, in September last, has already received notice from the Press. The scene of the encounter is in the Gadsden purchase, 5 miles west of Fort Buchanan. Mr. ST. JOHN was the Superintendent of a station of the Overland Mail Company, having with him as assistants three Americans and three Mexicans. The Mexicans planned the murder of all their comrades, in order that they might steal the mules belonging to the line. They made their attack accordingly in the night time, when the Americans were all asleep. One of their victims, JAMES BURR, of Watertown, N. Y., was instantly killed by a blow with a sledge-hammar, which crushed his skull. Two others, PRESTON CUNNINGHAM and JAMES LAING, were rendered helpless and fatally wounded before they had fairly awakened from sleep.

ST. JOHN was aroused by the attack upon his comrades, and sprang from his bed in time to meet the onslaught of the three desperados who came at him with axes. A blow from one of them wounded him in the hip. A second assailant struck at him with his axe, severing the bone of his left arm so that it hung by the flesh above. Nothing daunted ST. JOHN knocked the scoundrel down with his fist before he could aim another blow, and then retreated—warding off the blows at the same time—to his bed-side, where he got possession of his gun. The assassins turned to flee, but hearing his gun fall supposed him too weak to use it, and returned to finish their bloody work. ST. JOHN still had his revolver, which he levelled quick as thought and fired, his shot taking such effect upon one one of the murderers that he soon fell and died. The The Mexicans then fled in panic.

The sufferings of the wounded man, lying alone for several days, far from succor, may be imagined. He refused to give up, however, and kept watch all night, revolver in hand; and a day or two afterwards crawled far enough to open the gate of the *corral* and let the famished mules out to water and grass. Relief came at last, and *nine days after the fight* he obtained the assistance of a surgeon, who amputated his wounded limb. Fortunately, the wound had not severed the main artery, or the sufferer would have speedily bled to death. A more desperate struggle than this is scarcely to be found in the annals of frontier life. Its hero is an exceedingly modest, quiet and intelligent young man, twenty-five years of age, of medium height, and stout, compactly-knit frame. He comes to Washington highly recommended, and his representations in regard to the necessities of the distant region in which he has made his home, cannot fail to make a decided impression on all who interrogate him. S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

An act was passed providing for the payment of the expenses of the Investigating Committees of the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of the Navy was directed to furnish all information in regard to Lieut. CRAVEN's Survey for the Atrato Ship Canal.

Various matters pertaining to the Post-Office were referred, among others a resolution offered by Mr. HALE, requiring the acceleration of the mails between New-York and Washington.

Mr. FITCH, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing five thousand extra copies of the majority and minority reports respecting the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. HALE opposed it as a useless expense, but it was carried.

Mr. KING introduced a resolution respecting the tariff, which was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. RICE introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate the report of Col. WRIGHT's campaign against the Indians in Oregon. Adopted.

Mr. STUART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to regulate the salaries of the Receivers and Registers of the Land Offices, and making radical changes in the existing law.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, added an additional section, intended to prevent speculators from keeping back the lands from settlement, as they did on the Illinois Central Railroad. Adopted. Mr. DOOLITTLE then moved that the Secretary of the Interior on the passage of this act be authorized to take proposals for northern and southern routes, leaving the central route as now, and report to Congress at the commencement of the next session. The advertisement to be made for eight months in two District of Columbia newspapers. Adopted.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, offered an amendment, that the so-called desert lands within forty miles of the middle section of the road be open to preëmption at 10 cents per acre. Adopted.

Protracted discussions ensued on the various propositions, in the course of which Messrs. HALE, DOUGLAS, MASON, TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN, CAMERON, PUGH, HAMLIN, HOUSTON, WARD and others spoke.

Mr. DOOLITTLE's amendment to advertise for estimates for the three routes, having been adopted as a final section to the bill, Mr. SIMMONS moved to strike out all between the enacting clause and the said final section, which was carried, thus killing the bill.

YEAS—Messrs. Bates, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Cameron Chesnut, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, King, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of New-Jersey, Toombs, Ward—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bigler, Broderick, Brown, Chandler, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Gwin, Harlan, Jones, Polk, Pugh, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Yulee—20.

The result caused Mr. GWIN to remark bitterly: "Little as this gives, it is all I ever expected to get from the Congress of the United States."

Mr. PUGH moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. GWIN moved to recommit, and Mr. TRUMBULL moved to commit with instructions, &c., to report back the bill with slight modifications so as to obtain a direct vote on it, all of which were lost.

Mr. DOUGLAS said his sentiments were against recommitting the bill so late in the session, as, although nearly all seemed in favor of a road, there was no hopes of agreeing on any one route in that limited time. The bill was dead; let it be decently buried for the present.

Mr. GWIN, during the whole of the debate, watched its progress with the greatest attention, replying where necessary and earnestly striving to carry the bill through. When it was lost he made an allusion to Mr. SEWARD's recent supposition that the refusal of the road perhaps involved ultimately a separation of the United States of the Pacific with Mexico for the capital, Mr. GWIN seemingly giving an assent to the suggestion and indicating that a continuance of the present condition of the treasury would hasten the possibility, which, after all, was but a mere question of time.

The bill was then put on its final passage.

Mr. BRODERICK (ironically) said, as his name would be called before his colleague's he wished to know if he (GWIN) approved of the bill as it now stood, so that he (BRODERICK) might vote against it.

Mr. GWIN replied that his colleague could not learn his sentiments until his name was called.

Mr. BRODERICK—Then I shall reserve my vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. SEWARD (laughing) said he had followed the lead of both the Senators from California, but could not tell now which to follow. However, as he was second in command, and had always voted for every measure which appeared to offer the best chance of a road to the Pacific, and as this was the best in fact, and the only one left, he would vote for it, too.

The bill was then read three times and passed:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Jones, Kennedy, Polk, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., King, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Slidell, Thomson of N. J., Toombs and Yulee.—20.

PAIRED—Fitch with Hammond; Collamer with Johnson of Ark.; Mallory with Wright.

Mr. BELL then moved that the name of the bill be "A bill to authorize and invite proposals for the construction of a railroad from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, on three separate routes." Agreed to.

The following is the substance of the bill, which is the same as that recently proposed by Mr. BELL, viz.: that advertisements be inserted in two papers of each State and the District of Columbia, inviting estimates for the three routes, and that $3,000 be appropriated to pay the expenses.

Mr. GWIN moved that as they had now consummated the greatest farce ever accomplished by any legislative assembly, they now adjourn.

Mr. BELL called Mr. GWIN to order, but evidently without changing his opinion.

At a late hour the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and refused to concur in the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, which proposed to curtail the number of foreign ministers, and send them only to Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, China, Peru, Turkey and Nicaragua. Yeas, 48; Nays, 145.

The House also rejected Mr. CRAWFORD's amendment proposing to reduce the sum to enable the President to carry into effect the Act of March, 1819, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, and other subsequent acts, from $75,000 to $45,000, the object being to withhold the amount necessary to comply with the contract with the Colonization Society for the education and support of the recaptured Africans of the *Echo*.

The following are those who voted for Mr. CRAWFORD's amendment:

Messrs. Avery, Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Barnett, Caskie, Clay, Cobb, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Eustis, Garnett, Gastrell, Goode, Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Letcher, McQueen, McRae, Maynard, Miles, Moore, Peyton, Ruffen, Sandidge, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Shorter, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Talbot, Trippe, Vance, Watkins, Wright of Tennessee, Zollicoffer.

The question was then taken on striking out this entire clause, which was negatived 28 against 163.

The following is the affirmative vote on striking out the clause:

Messrs. Avery, Bonham, Boyce, Bryan, Caskie, Cobb, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Dowdell, Gartrell, Goode, Hawkins, Houton, McQueen, McRae, Maynard, Miles, Moore, Ruffin, Sandidge, Seward, Shorter, Singleton, Stallworth, Stephens, Trippe, Wright.

The bill was then rejected by 88 against 99.

YEAS—Messrs. Adrian, Ahl, Anderson, Avery, Barr, Bishop, Bocock, Bowie, Burnett, Burns, Caruthers, Clark of Mo., Clay, John Cochrane, Cockerill, Corning, Cox, Craig of Mo., Davidson, Davis of Md., Davis of Ind., Dewart, Edmundson, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Owen Jones, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McKibbin, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Miller, Millson, Montgomery, Morrill, Morris of Penn., Morris of Ill., Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps of Mo., Phelps of Minnesota, Phillips, Powell, Reagan, Russell, Scott, Searing, Shaw of N. C., Shaw of Ill., Smith of Ill., Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stevenson, Stewart of Md., Talbot, George Taylor, Underwood, Vallandigham, Ward, Washburn of Me., Watkins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Wood, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Ga.—88.

NAYS—Abbott, Barksdale, Bennett, Bingham, Bliss, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Brayton, Bryan, Buffinton, Burlingame, Case, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Crawford, Curry, Curtis, Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dowdell, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Gartrell, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Gooch, Grow, Harlan, Howard, Horton, Howard, Jones of Tenn., Keitt, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, McQueen, McRae, Matteson, Maynard, Miles, Moore, Morgan, Morse of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Ruffin, Sandidge, Seward, Sherman of Ohio, Singleton, Spinner, Stallworth, Stanton, Stephens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Thayer, Tompkins, Trippe, Vance, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Wilson, Wright of Tennessee, Zollicoffer—99.

Mr. BRANCH of North Carolina moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, wished to know the objections gentlemen have to the bill? If they desire to strike out the appropriations for foreign missions, let this fact be distinctly stated, so that it might be known what shape the bill should assume; as it was, they were groping in the dark. Some bill, similar to this, will have to be passed, and they should therefore make a provision for foreign missions and consulships now.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, said, as Mr. LETCHER had appealed to his side of the House, as the Opposition Party, he asked, who has the power here and is responsible for carrying out the President's recommendations.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell who has that power. [Laughter.] So far as Lecompton and other questions were concerned, he had ascertained that there was not an Administration majority. He did not know if the majority was made up. The session was drawing to the close; we must now pass the bills necessary to keep the Government in operation, or be called together in an Extra Session.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, said it seemed to be the sense of the gentlemen on the Republican side, that if they were allowed to vote on certain amendments, such as striking out the mission to Persia, the bill could be saved.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, replied, that he could not give them such an opportunity. He had understood the Speaker to say the propositions in connection with the bill were presented in the only shape in which they could be voted on. If there was more conciliation there would be less difficulty, and we could arrive at a sensible conclusion.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, said that was the very point.

Mr. LETCHER asked Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, who had voted against the bill, how many missions he wanted out.

Mr. JONES replied Persia and Japan.

Mr. GIDDINGS said this was an appropriation bill, and his vote would depend on Mr. LETCHER's answer to the question whether the Committee on Ways and Means intend to report a bill for the appropriation of $30,000,000 to Cuba. If so, he would stop the Administration where it is.

Mr. LETCHER replied that such a bill had emanated from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. GIDDINGS repeated his previous remarks. He would take no steps in that direction.

The Speaker reminded him of the irrelevancy of the Cuban question at this time.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, said if the Speaker had not noticed his objection to the question of Mr. GIDDINGS this matter would not have come before the House.

The Speaker said he did not hear the gentleman.

Mr. HUGHES replied that he could not help that.

The SPEAKER—I hope the gentleman did not intend to be rude to the Chair.

Mr. HUGHES—No, but if I had, I should have only been paying off an old debt.

The SPEAKER—If the gentleman has any personal quarrel with the Chair, the House is no place to settle it.

Mr. HUGHES—I know that, and say the same to the Speaker.

This colloquy occasioned considerable sensation.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, understood that the vote on the Republican side against the bill was on the ground that the diplomatic expenses were largely increased over those of last year. Four or five unnecessary missions had been added. There would be no vote by the Republicans on the bill, if there were in it provisions which were exceptionable to them.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, showed that there was no ground for complaint, and in support of this assertion referred to the previous proceedings.

Suggestions were made by Messrs. HOPKINS, HOWARD, RITCHIE and the Speaker, with the view of relieving the House from difficulty, and reopening the bill for amendment.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, stated his objection to the clause in reference to the Slave-trade, and wanted it put in a separate bill. He then repeated his expressions of opposition to educating the Africans of the bark *Echo*.

After further debate, the vote by which the bill was rejected was reconsidered.

A motion to strike out the Austrian mission was disagreed to, by 71 against 120.

Motions to strike out the missions to Switzerland, Rome and Buenos Ayres were severally negatived.

The mission to Persia was stricken out.

The House again voted on the bill, and again rejected it by 91 against 94.

YEAS—Messrs. Adrian, Ahl, Anderson, Avery, Barr, Bishop, Bocock, Bowie, Burnett, Burns, Branch, Clark B. Cochrane, Caruthers, Clark of Mo., Clay, John Cochrane, Cockereil, Corning, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craige of N. C., Davidson, Davis of Ind., Dewart, Edmundson, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Foster, Gooch, Garnett, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Owen Jones, Landy, Leidy, Letcher, Mason, Morse of Me., Niblack, Taylor of La., Sickles, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Millson, Montgomery, Morrill, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps of Mo., Phelps of Minnesota, Phillips, Powell, Reagan, Ritchie, Russell, Scott, Searing, Shaw of Ill., Smith of Ill., Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stevenson, Stewart of Md., Talbot, George Taylor, Underwood, Vallandigham, Ward, Washburn of Me., White, Winslow, Wood, Woodson, Wortendyke—91.

NAYS—Andrews, Barksdale, Bennett, Bingham, Bliss, Bonham, Boyce, Brayton, Bryan, Buffington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Case, Clawson, Cobb, Cragin, Colfax, Covode, Crawford, Curtis, Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dowdell, Durfee, Farnsworth, Fenton, Gartrell, Granger, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Grow, Harlan, Horton, Howard, Jones of Tenn., Keim, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Lovejoy, McQueen, McRae, Matteson, Maynard, Miles, Moore, Morgan, Harris of Md., Houston, Lamar, Ready, Shorter, Singleton, Tappan, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Ricaud, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Ruffin, Sandidge, Seward, Sherman of Ohio, Singleton, Spinner, Stallworth, Stanton, Stephens, Stewart of Penn., Thayer, Tompkins, Trippe, Vance, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Wilson, Zollicoffer—94.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table, pending which Mr. HUGHES wished to say that he regretted having made the remark to-day which seemed discourteous to the Chair, and took pleasure in making this statement.

The Speaker responded to Mr. HUGHES, expressing himself exceedingly gratified at the disclaimer, and said he had no purpose to-day, or at any other time, than to treat Mr. HUGHES with the most perfect courtesy. Adjourned.

The Expected European News.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AND ARABIA.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Jan. 27—Midnight.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Arago* off this point. The weather is heavy and rainy.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 27—Midnight.

The weather is clear, with a light northerly wind. No signs of the R. M. steamship *Arabia*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool.

News from Yucatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The schooner *Brilliant*, from Campeachy, brings advices from Yucatan to the 12th inst. The Liberal Party having triumphed, offer an amnesty to the Indians. Those not accepting its terms are to be shot, or banished for ten years.

The Ship South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

Mobile papers received by the mail state that the ship *South Carolina*, of Bath, Me., from Cherbourg, which went ashore at Mobile Point, has broken up. Two of the crew are reported lost. Her cargo was small, and valued at fifteen thousand dollars.

Ohio Legislature.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The bill repealing the ten per cent. interest law passed the House at Columbus yesterday.

Sad Accident to Little Mary Marsh.

MACON, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 27.

While little Miss MARY MARSH, of the Marsh troupe, was performing here on Wednesday night, her dress caught fire, and she was so badly burned that her physician despairs of her recovery. Mrs. MARSH, and Miss GEORGIANA MOUSLY were also severely but not dangerously burned.

Interesting from Hayti.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

New Orleans papers contain the details of Haytien news to the 1st. Gen. GEFFRARD, at last dates, held the Department of Artibonite, with his headquarters at Gonaives, where he had 2,000 men, composed partly of the troops of the Department. SOULOUQUE, at the head of 6,000 men, reached the seaport of Arcahaye on the 1st of January, to attack GEFFRARD. GEFFRARD's family was imprisoned when his flight from Port-au-Prince was discovered.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in Mercantile Hall to-day. Messrs. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Pillsbury, Remond, Wright and other veterans in the cause were present and as active as usual. The resolutions and speeches exhibited unfaltering faith in the final triumph of Abolitionism; but indicated no new plans for hastening the good time coming.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

No. 56.—The United States *vs.* The City Bank of Columbus. Argument continued for defendants, and concluded for plaintiff.

No. 57.—John W. Brittan *vs.* William A. Barnaby claimant for ship *Alboni*.—Cause argued for both parties.

Cock Fight Broken Up in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

Last night the police visted "Tammany Hall," in Portland-street, and broke up a cock fight in progress between parties of New-York and Boston, for five hundred dollars a side. Eight of the principals to the match were arrested, and about two hundred spectators scattered in haste. The eight persons arrested have been held in bail of $600 each for examination at a future day.

The Tennessee at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The steamship *Tennessee*, with later Mexican news, is coming up the river.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The Constitutional amendment, limiting the State debt to $30,000,000, passed the House, to-day, by a vote of 106 to 18. The amendment had previously passed the Senate.

Thirty-First Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail from California, which left San Francisco Dec. 31, arrived at St. Louis Tuesday evening, the 25th inst. The weather during the trip was clear, and though cold at night, very comfortable. There was no snow on the route; and the ice had disappeared at the crossing of the Rio del Norte. The roads were very good as far in as Fort Smith.

Major HEINTZLEMAN, who came through by this arrival, makes a highly favorable report of the silver mining in Arizona. A mine in which he is interested, some 25 miles west of Tubac, shows abundance of ore as rich as $950 to the ton of ore. The mine is now in a good condition to be worked, and large quantities of ore are being taken out. Major HEINTZLEMAN brought in with him a handsome specimen of the silver which had been extracted, and a quantity of ore which will, it is believed, yield 95 per cent. of pure silver.

Near this silver mine is an extensive ledge of what is believed to be richly gold-bearing quartz.

At the gold mines on the Gila there were about 200 men—most of whom were idle. They declared their intention to our travelers of abandoning that section, and of proceeding at once to Pike's Peak, or to the head-waters of the Colorado. Those that were at work stated that they did not make even *fair* wages. Strangers, however, were still arriving at Fort Yuba, only to remain a day or two after hearing the discouraging reports of miners who were preparing to leave.

EARTHQUAKE IN SAN BERNARDINO.—A correspondent says: "On Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock, the good people of San Bernardino were aroused from their quiet firesides by the shock of an earthquake, causing men, women and children to make a general rush out into the street. I have not heard of any serious damage having been done, more than cracking the walls of a few houses, and causing doors to fly open, breaking a few dishes and upsetting a few buckets of water. It lasted for about 23 seconds. The shock was repeated again at ten minutes past 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. It was more severe, knocking the gable end out of a house belonging to Mr. J. S. WAITE, and tearing the paper from the walls of another house. It lasted half a minute, the vibration being northwest to southeast."

On the 16th of December, says the Mariposa *Gazette*, Colonel FREMONT paid into the treasury of Mariposa County $4,428, being his tax of the year 1858. The taxes of three years, 1855, '56, '57, remain unpaid. Prior to 1855, taxes amounting in the aggregate to $13,800 were paid. For the three years mentioned, the assessment was altogether too high.

Colonel FREMONT has latterly been carrying on extensive operations in Bear Valley, Mariposa County. The works at Ridley's Ferry, says the Mariposa *Gazette*, when completed, will be the most complete, as well as the most extended and extensive of all quartz mining operations in the State. A road from the head of the valley, near which are the celebrated "Josephine" and "Pine Tree" veins, to Ridley's Ferry, on the Merced, is the principal undertaking now being prosecuted. The distance is only 1¾ miles on an air line, but a descent of 1,300 feet, compels a circuitous route to be made of five miles. One-half of the road will be blasted out of the solid rock. The grade is 7 feet in the 109, which will allow of heavy loads being drawn on the road; and quartz rock in any quantity can be easily delivered at the river from the veins above mentioned. This great road is far advanced towards completion. The *Gazette* says of the other operations:

At the river, a mill is to be erected of one hundred stamps, of ordinary weight. Two water wheels will be used—one will be iron, a reacting wheel. The other an overshot, 30 feet in diameter, with a face of 28 feet. A dam is being erected in the river, a short distance above the mill site, to raise the water to the necessary elevation. It is built at a point where projecting rocks on either side narrow the channel of the river to the width of about 70 feet. The timber portion of the dam will be about 45 feet in width, above which, rock and earth, to the width of 50 feet, will be placed. The structure will be 30 feet high, and would appear as immovable as a mountain. Strength is the great requisite, as floods of terrible force sometimes occur. Upon the road, dam and mill site, some 150 men are employed, and in the course of two months the works will probably be completed and the mill running. Lumber, about 300,000 feet, requisite for the erection of the works, is being furnished from the mills near Coulterville.

Besides the employment of this large number of men by Colonel FREMONT upon the works spoken of, some 40 more are engaged in getting out quartz from the veins and at his steam mill in Bear Valley. The mill runs night and day, and its weekly product is something over $2,000 in the average. The heavy daily expenditures attending the carrying forward of such extended enterprises, rather relieves the community, particularly at Bear Valley. Twenty-dollar pieces are quite common. Hotels are full, blacksmiths and carpenters have an increase of work, tradesmen are selling goods and trafficing extensively, and all seem to flourish. It can be but hoped that Colonel FREMONT's energy and enterprise may result in success, conducive as it is, and will be, to the public benefit.

Another Overland Mail Arrival.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 3d inst., has arrived here. No through passengers came with it.

The California Legislature is composed of 77 Lecompton Democrats, 22 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and 14 Republicans.

There was over half a million of dollars in the Treasury at the close of the year.

The President's Message reached Placerville *via* Salt Lake Jan. 1, 17 days from St. Josephs.

California and Oregon are to be connected by telegraph.

The new Idria quicksilver mine, situated on the border of Monterey and Mercer counties, was being opened and worked with a good prospect of success.

There was a large deficiency in the treasury of San Francisco, and it was feared that the July interest on the bonded debt would not be paid.

Fraser River accounts are to Dec. 27. The weather was moderate and the mining prospects favorable.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Legislation for Your Port—Reorganization of the Court of Appeals Proposed—Backing up on the Criminal Law—Unclaimed Deposits and Ancient Funds—The Staten Island Incendiaries, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1859.

Senator AMES, of the Senate Committee on Commerce, reported the bill, of which you gave an abstract in this morning's TIMES, for the better regulation of the wharves of New-York, compelling masters of vessels to stretch canvas between vessels (when lading or unloading) and the wharf, so as to prevent ballast, coals, manure, &c., from being dropped into the water; compelling lighters to have their names painted on their sides; prohibiting wharves or piers from being extended beyond the Harbor Commissioners' line, and authorizing the Pilot Commissioners to see this prohibition enforced.

Mr. AMES gave notice of the following bills: An act requiring reports from the Corporation Attorney of the City of New-York. It requires the Corporation Attorney at the City of New-York to render, on the first day of every month, to the Comptroller, under oath, an account setting forth the names of all persons against whom complaints have been made during the month for violations of law or ordinances, and the fines imposed, collected, commuted or remitted:

Also, of an act to require District Attorneys to make periodical reports. District Attorneys, on the 1st days of January and July, are to report, under oath, to the Attorney-General the complaints filed in his office during the preceding six months, specifying the names of the complainants and defendants, and the nature of the offence, and the disposition made of the same, whether tried or dismissed, and for what reason. The report shall also set forth what indictments remain untried in his office, and the reasons why the same are not brought on for trial, a copy of said report to be filed with County Clerk. This will give your District Attorney no little business; one's instinct approves the bill.

Also, of an act requiring reports from the Commissioner of Jurors in the City of New-York. The Commissioner of Jurors in the City of New-York shall hereafter file a report under oath, on the 1st days of January and July, with the Chamberlain and the County Clerk, setting forth the persons excused by him, the fines remitted, commuted or paid by each person during the preceding six months.

Senator BRANDRETH reported favorably the Hahnemann College bill—through the clutches of the doctors, it is not likely to fare hard elsewhere in the Senate.

Of a subject on which your editorial columns have already taken ground, Senator DIVEN offered the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

From and after the third Tuesday of June, 1860, the Court of Appeals shall consist of six Judges, to be chosen by the electors of this State. The four Judges who may then be in office by previous election or appointment, shall continue to hold until the expiration of their respective terms. On the third Tuesday of May, 1860, an election shall be held, at which two Judges of said Court shall be chosen, whose terms shall commence on the third Tuesday of June, 1860. The term of one of them shall expire in nine years from the 31st day of December following, and of the other in 11 years from the same time. At the general election in the year 1861, and in every second year thereafter, unless the Legislature shall by law appoint a different day, one Judge of said Court shall be chosen for a term of twelve years from and after the 31st day of December next, after such election. Four Judges shall constitute a quorum. In case of the absence or inability to serve of any Judge or Judges, the Governor may appoint one or more Justices of the Supreme Court to serve for the time being.

Section 7 of Article 6 of the Constitution is hereby abrogated, and the following provision substituted:

The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall receive at stated times for their services a compensation to be established by law. The provision made for such compensation by act of the Legislature, in the year 1857, shall apply to judges and justices then in office as well as those thereafter elected or appointed, and the same shall be deemed to have taken effect accordingly from the first day of January, 1858.

Section 14 of article 6 of the Constitution is amended as follows:

The County Court shall have original and appellate jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) that the foregoing amendments be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section — of article 13 of the Constitution.

In Assembly it was General Order day. The first business was to undo some of Wednesday's work. A bill in relation to indictments in criminal cases, introduced by Mr. SPENCER, and reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee, went through its third reading with only three votes, if I rightly remember—Messrs. HALL, LITTLEJOHN and TUTHILL—against it. To-day Gen. DURYEA moved that the Senate be requested to return it to the House. The General said that it gave a Court power, without any trial or responsibility, to dispense with the trial of indictments, and to discharge the indicted party. Mr. SPENCER said the bill was drawn by H. R. CLINTON, Esq; that it involved no new principle, except that it permitted the counsel for the prisoner, as well as the prosecuting party, to move a *nolle prosequi*. It only enabled the defence to move to prevent an indictment from hanging for an age over the indicted man, unless the District-Attorney should choose to make the motion. No court would make the order asked unless the reasons were sufficient. Gen. DURYEA again showed the danger of such power, and his motion was carried.

The Committee of the Whole reported favorably on the bill empowering Courts of Sessions to extend their terms. When the Oswego City Savings Bank Charter was under consideration, Mr. FULLER, who keeps a pretty sharp eye on anything that is misty or befogged, proposed as an amendment that all deposits or dividends remaining unclaimed for seven years shall be paid into the Treasury. It was lost, but the proposition showed a disposition on the part of a portion of the House to have a little more to say than they hitherto have about these unclaimed deposits. What shall be done with them?—with the remnants of such old funds as the Chancery Fund?—with the moneys that lie over after the winding up banking institutions, little and great? Mr. MONROE HALL, of Essex, is digesting a bill—the same which he introduced last year, and on which he got a favorable report from a Standing Committee—which proposes not to seize and confiscate, but for the State to assume as a trustee, and to hold for safe keeping, all such scattered funds and unclaimed deposits. He would turn it all into the State Treasury, but with it separate accounts to be kept; it to be called the School and Deposit Fund; its principal to be kept sacred and untouched, except a claimant makes good his claim before the Comptroller, when his just claim with interest shall be paid from the principal of the Fund; its interest to be appropriated to the support of Common Schools, thus relieving the people of their three-quarter mill tax for School purposes, so far as will go toward that end. Mr. HALL proposes that to this Fund shall be paid over all deposits for which no claimant has appeared in seven years, and whereof the depositor is unknown; that the scattered relics of the Chancery Fund shall be gathered from the various County Treasurers and City Chamberlains; that when a Bank winds up, it shall pay over to the Fund, at the end of two years, a sum equal to the value of its notes then remaining in circulation. Of course, that these notes on presentation to the Comptroller shall be redeemed from the principal of the Fund—believing that the State, with a fund set apart for such just claimants, is a safer trustee than a defunct bank.

Mr. LAW, of Delaware, too, has a bill which last year was favorably reported from a Select Committee. It proposes to turn all these unclaimed deposits over to the State Treasury, to be used for school purposes, when a claimant appears, his claim to be satisfied out of the General Fund. Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN's disposition of the unclaimed deposits was sufficiently indicated in the first and only speech that he made,—he would apply it toward completing the Canals,—opening wide and deep the channels through which wealth and prosperity are to flow in upon the State and the people. Other men have other projects, and other dispositions to make of this marrowy bone. Meanwhile, all wait with eagerness the return of Mr. OPDYKE and the issue of his errand to your City; for the returns that the Savings' Banks make to the Assembly's letter of inquiry are very meagre and unsatisfactory, as indeed might be expected in consideration of the narrowness of the question put them.

The act providing $500 compensation for a clerk for the Treasurer of Kings County was ordered to a third reading to-day; as also the bill increasing the capital stock of the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.

The last bill that was considered on the general orders, bred a breeze. It is Mr. JOHNSON's bill for the punishment of Staten Island incendiaries. Mr. CHRISTIE found it rather suddenly in Committee of the Whole,—where to recommit was out of order, and the only way left him was to speak or see the bill passed on the spot. But trusting to the courtesy of the House to recommit it, he was not prepared to make the hearty opposition to it that he had intended. However, having moved to strike out the enacting clause, he went in strongly, not so much into the demerits of the bill as into the method of its premature birth. He said that every attempt to get a hearing before the Committee that reported it, had been unavailing, that Mr. JOHNSON, of that Committee, had confessed that he must report it early because of the pressure upon the Committee. Mr. CHRISTIE said that he had learned what the pressure was; it was not from any officer anxious to see the law enforced. This anxious agent of justice was simply a Mr. MCMULLEN, whose name was announced as among the reporters of this House. He, and only one other man, had brought this pressure upon the Committee. Mr. JOHNSON being asked if this statement was not true, answered, "No, Sir." An adjournment was taken before Mr. CHRISTIE had half-finished his speech. The personal character of his remarks, however, and his attack upon the Judiciary, effectually shut off every chance of recommitting the bill, and a simple exposition of its meanings is pretty sure to make it a law. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The bill prepared by the Commissioners of the Board of Pilots to amend the law for the regulation of the port of New-York, was reported favorably.

The following bills were also reported favorably: To amend the law relative to suits against heirs and devisees; to incorporate the Hahnemann Medical College, and to regulate the sale of keg oysters and requiring County Clerks to file reports of all infant trust moneys in their hands.

Mr. AMES gave notice of bills requiring annual reports from the Corporation Attorney and other officers of New-York.

Mr. DIVEN introduced concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to make the Court of Appeals consist of six Judges, to be elected for twelve years, and four to constitute a quorum. Laid over.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 27.

A bill was passed yesterday authorizing prisoner's counsel in criminal cases to apply for a *nolle prosequi*.

Mr. DURYEA to-day moved to send a message to the Senate, asking the return of the bill, on the ground that it is mischievous in its tendency, and calculated to reverse the entire policy of criminal jurisprudence.

Mr. SPENCER opposed the motion, but it prevailed by a large majority.

The bill to authorize County Courts and Courts of Sessions to extend their terms, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Oswego City Savings Bank, coming up in Committee of the Whole, a motion was made to require all deposits and dividends unclaimed for the past seven years to be paid into the State Treasury.

Mr. GOVER opposed the motion, which was lost by a large majority.

This is regarded as a test against the proposition to take unclaimed dividends for the use of the public works.

The bill to provide for the trial of the Quarantine rioters in the Counties of New-York and Queens, came up in Committee of the Whole this afternoon.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved to recommit the bill. He charged he had been unfairly treated by the Judiciary Committee, and deprived of an opportunity to be heard before them. The member from Delaware (JOHNSON), who was one of that Committee, had told him, there was so much pressure, that they were compelled to make an early report on the bill. He charged that the pressure came from EDWARD MCMULLEN, Port Warden, who represented himself as a correspondent of the Brooklyn *Star*, in order to be on the floor to lobby for this bill. Mr. CHRISTIE's remarks reflected on the action of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON replied, distinctly denying that Mr. MCMULLEN had approached the Committee in any shape for the bill.

Before taking the question on the motion to recommit, the Committee rose and reported progress.

The President's Printing Jobs—Trouble Among the Faithful in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

The exposé of your Washington correspondent in reference to the division of a fat portion of the printing plunder, has created no little fluttering among the faithful here. The quarreling among them has brought to light other facts, not less dark and interesting. RICE had enjoyed this Executive pap for a brief period, when the cliques in which our Democracy are divided conspired to oust him. The Custom-house and Post-office faction determined to start a new paper, to be devoted solely to the interests of the Government officials, and BAKER, the Collector, posted off to Washington to demand the Post-office printing, to sustain the organ that was to be. BUCHANAN was already tired of RICE, and willingly agreed that WENDELL should shut down on him, and pay over his profits to BAKER.

But WENDELL demurred. He not only refused to agree to pay BAKER, but he swore he would not give another dime to RICE, claiming to be entitled to the whole, by virtue of his arrangement with STEDMAN. RICE, finding himself deserted, sells out the *Pennsylvanian* to MORWITZ, who, it is alleged, purchased with the promise that the new paper should be abandoned, and the Post-office printing given him immediately after the adjournment of Congress. This opens the hundred eyes of the sleepy *Argus*, the penny whistle of the Navy-yard, and the unprofitable pet of our "noble Tom." JO SEVERNS is bound to have a small share or expose the whole transaction.

Last year a strong lobby of Ohio Editors were dancing attendance for months at the White House, under promise of a share of this plunder. IKE COOK, the head of BUCHANAN's office-holders in Illinois, was also to have a share to *put down* DOUGLAS. In fact, every soldier of fortune, who cannot be supplied with an Indian Agency or some such stealing position, is referred by Old Buck to WENDELL, for a share of the printing plunder. It is now rumored that the President has determined to give the Executive printing to Gen. GEO. W. BOWMAN, the imbecile representative of the honesty of the Administration, with the understanding that he is to divide the spoils all round among the kitchen hangers-on, "share and share alike." BOWMAN had long had his eye on this choice morsel. He expatiates mournfully on the extravagance of the Congressional printing, but not a word can be found in his grandiloquent report against this fruitful source of Executive corruption. W.

Musical.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Mr. APTOMMAS gave a Harp Matinée yesterday to a large and fashionable audience. The programme contained a number of the best modern productions for this instrument, all of which were interpreted with the rare skill of this fine performer. The great harpists of the world can be counted on the tips of the fingers—Mr. APTOMMAS is one of them. Mr. ALBERT WOLTGE assisted at the piano. There was a certain novelty in the scheme of this entertainment to which we demur. It consisted in submitting a string of pieces to the audience with the request that one out of every three should be selected for performance. A gentleman with a mild voice was in attendance to pump the ladies concerning their inclinations, and when his offices were discharged Mr. APTOMMAS played the desired piece. A more dilatory or useless operation could hardly be devised. He who gives the concert should make its programme. The ballot system cannot advantageously be applied to music. Yesterday's effort was wearisome.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. H. BALL announces a series of readings commencing here this evening—the subject being the "Lady of Lyons." Mr. BALL is highly spoken of as a fine elocutionist.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year at the annual meeting of the Society held on the night of the 25th at their rooms in Pythagoras Hall:

President—WM. SELLINGHAUS.
Vice Presidents—O. ERNST, O. STURM.
Secretaries—E. STEIGER, E. S. MOVIUS.
Treasurer—EDW. ERNST.
Finance Committee—T. G. GLAUBENSKLEE, —— KARMMEYER, E. O. WIGAND.
Librarians—A. ESCH, W. LOBACH.
Musical Director—AGRICOLA SAUR.

The Society now numbers upwards of 250 actual members, and is by all odds the best singing Society in the City.

The Trade of Cuba.

The *Prensa* of Havana, has recently given some very important and highly interesting statistics of the commerce of that port, from which—since Havana is to Cuba very much what Paris is to France—a fair idea may be formed of the business of the whole island. Such particulars are eminently interesting at this moment, while Cuba is kept so prominently before the public, with motives, however, which differ very widely from those that induce us to extract this very useful information.

It would appear, then, that the island of Cuba enjoyed, during the past year a degree of commercial prosperity unexampled in the history of the colony. Her exports, on the whole, to foreign countries, were largely increased, in comparison with those of previous years; her inland trade was safe, extensive and remunerative; and the financial derangements which, in consequence of the world-spread revulsion of 1857, embarrassed Cuban commerce at the opening of 1858, were speedily reduced in the earlier portion of the year, and were finally removed before the Summer. All the products of the island, too, appear to have realized unusually remunerative prices, ruling, indeed, at rates so favorable as to be regarded by the writer of the able statement now under consideration as too high for the ultimate and general advantage of the country. Especial stress, however, is laid upon the various scientific improvements which during the year 1858, were introduced to increase the yield and, by ameliorating the quality, to enhance the value of Cuban sugars—a fact which cannot be said to indicate that absence of social progress or that unambitious satisfaction with actual incompleteness, which our American orators of the Buchanan school preach to us as the inevitable consequences of leaving Cuba to Spanish domination. The invention of Chenard is highly spoken of, in this connection, as yielding, in the manufacture of sugar, seventy-five per cent. more of actual available result than was previously obtained from the system which Chenard's is fast displacing in, all the sugar-growing parts of the Island. With laudable pride, too, a Cuban invention is spoken of—that of Mr. Salinero, a native of Matanzas,—whose process, which has only recently been tried, has greatly improved the quality and appearance of the sugar. Nor have the colonists been slow to avail themselves of the information derived from the careful analysis and studied experience of the various manures which have, from time to time, suggested themselves as appropriate to the manufacture of sugar. Various tests having been made of the advantages of the bisulphate and the superphosphate of lime, these manures have been found most valuable aids to the planter, and are said to be coming into general use—a fact which will doubtless tend to increase the exports from the United States to Cuba. The bisulphate of lime is especially spoken of as having so greatly improved the quality of the sugar produced as to have yielded, from some of the poorest soil in the country, sugar "equal in dryness and hardness to those obtained from the best estates of Sagua la Grande." The superphosphate of lime is regarded as invaluable for the invigoration of worn-out soils, and for the destruction of insects which have hitherto caused so much loss in the canes, and more particularly in the tobacco. The writer whose statements we are reviewing considers it probable that these improvements, by increasing the supply of sugar, will also have the effect of reducing its value; but these prospects, with a breadth of reasoning which one is not accustomed to look for in countries where protective tariffs are popular, he regards as rather a favorable accompaniment of increased crops than otherwise. Those who differ from him in his view of the advantages of moderate prices may, we think, console themselves with the reflection that the consumption of sugar everywhere, but especially in the United States, is constantly on the increase.

Cuban attention has also been turned to the production of cotton, and the writer in the *Prensa* confidently expresses his belief that this branch of industry "will be as productive of wealth to the Island as is that of tobacco." The experiment has been tried on land which is said to be unsuited to the plant, and yet the bolls have been large, and the staple is reported to be as good as the best qualities produced in the United States.

The great increase in the commerce of Havana is shown to some extent in the following statement of tonnage employed in the trade of that port with foreign countries, from 1850 to 1858:

1850—1,542 vessels, of	423 468 tons.
1851—1,800 vessels, of	568,483 tons.
1852—1,647 vessels, of	520,196 tons.
1853—1,717 vessels, of	527,402 tons.
1854—1,782 vessels, of	557,186 tons.
1855—1 717 vessels, of	613 155 tons.
1856—1,815 vessels, of	662 426 tons.
1857—1 953 vessels, of	696,366 tons.
1858—1,949 vessels, of	679,815 tons.

Of this tonnage the following statement will show how much was American, how much British, and how much Spanish—the balance being composed of French, Dutch, Bremen, Hamburg, Belgian and Danish shipping:

	American. Tons.	English. Tons.	Spanish. Tons.
1850	298 299	65,136	107,239
1851	341,046	58,308	114,216
1852	308,120	55 427	114 338
1853	304 138	58,324	111,029
1854	336,998	59,556	111,823
1855	379,327	49,963	120,881
1856	384,752	59,013	159 534
1857	406 873	64,110	153,651
1858	392,572	74,127	151,027

Another and a curious statistical table, furnished by the *Prensa*, namely, of the number and nationality of passengers arrived in Havana in the year 1858, will not be found uninteresting. It will be remarked, however, that nothing is said of the Coolies or the Africans, who for the most part entered the Island at the outports:

From the United States	4,887
From England	282
From Spain	4,773
From American ports not in the United States	1,468
From European ports not in England or France	23
From France	84
From the Canary Islands	1,059
Troops	5 903
Colonists	12,977
Shipwrecked persons	46
Total	31 502
Passengers in transit	9 569

The exports of sugar from the port of Havana to all parts of the world in 1858 were as follows:

	Boxes	Hhds.
To Spain	171,160	2
To the United States	219,365	6 613
To Channel Ports	298 568	887
To Great Britain	35 058	2 509
To Russia	2,471	—
To Sweden and Denmark	6 590	—
To Hamburg and Bremen	33 686	—
To Holland	12,876	—
To Belgium	26,738	—
To France	75,081	—
To Gibraltar	1 480	—
To Trieste and Venice	42 780	—
To Genoa	5,457	—
To other ports N. and S. America	9,804	53
Total	940,514	10,064

The following table shows the export of sugars from the ports of Havana and Matanzas during the past nine years. The quantities are estimated in boxes:

1850	1,013,534	1855	1,239,950
1851	1,237,891	1856	1 153,318
1852	1,017,486	1857	1.116,696
1853	1,273,418	1858	1,268,150
1854	1,345,454		

The exports of Cuban spirits from Havana to all ports in 1858, were 18,415 pipes, against 14,058 pipes in 1857; of coffee, 20,483 arrobas in 1858, against 19,609 in 1857; of wax, 37,016 arrobas in 1858, against 49,732 in 1857.

The exports of molasses were as follows:

	1858. Hhds.	1857. Hhds.
To the United States	18,765	23,804
To Channel Ports	—	1,958
To Great Britain	1,298	2,138
To other European ports	408	116
To British Provinces	868	1,262
To Mexico and South America	206	888
Total	21,545	30,166

The exports of honey were 1,679 barrels in 1858, against 1,640 in 1857.

The exports of that peculiar product which has done more than all the sugar or other valuable exports to make Havana famous, and, so to speak, odorous in the nostrils of men, were considerably less in 1858 than in 1857—owing chiefly, it may be presumed, to the reduced ability of consumers of the fragrant weed to continue consuming at the high prices which distinguish the real Havana article above the American counterfeit or the Belgian forgery. On the other hand, the exportation of tobacco in the leaf was much greater in 1858 than in 1857. The *Prensa*, commenting on the decreased foreign trade in cigars, by the manufacture of which article numerous families exist, suggests a fiscal restriction of the export of leaf-tobacco, as a means of increasing that of cigars.

The exports of segars and leaf tobacco from Havana in 1858, as compared with those of 1857, were as follows:

Segars, the figures being stated in thousands:

	1858.	1857.
United States	42,859	44,198
Great Britain	17,729	27,713
Russia	147	473
Sweden and Denmark	60	1,391
Hamburg and Bremen	17,343	30,779
Holland	1,045	950
Belgium	2,732	4 355
France	11 890	19,851
Spain	8,963	7,759
Trieste and Venice	63	6,512
British Provinces	25	—
Mexico and South America	3,366	2,738
Total	106,231	146,719

Considering that the number of persons in this country who semi-annually purchase at least a box of one thousand cigars for private use may fairly be set down at half a million, as a minimum estimate, there is abundant room for strong imaginations to speculate as to where the others come from. Sancho Panza has an admirable proverb in point. He says, "If they who sell kids have no she goats, where do the kids come from?"

The exports of leaf tobacco in 1858 are given as follows:

	1858. Hhds.	1857. Hhds.
United States	1,402 425	934,562
Channel Ports	923,554	—
Great Britain	199,941	133,386
Hamburg and Bremen	907,404	485 010
Holland	9,620	—
Belgium	149 230	102 505
France	352,323	91,763
Spain	903.519	1,793,330
Trieste and Venice	—	18,302
Genoa	800	—
Mexico and South America	128,080	27,277
Total	5,046,896	3,590,135

On the whole, the figures abundantly set forth the extensive commercial prosperity of the island, and if they show anything political at all, tend rather to create the belief that on mercantile grounds, at least, the Cubans have no such overwhelming reasons for desiring to change their condition as are frequently ascribed to them by the more zealous advocates of annexation. Their trade would undoubtedly be very greatly increased by such a step, and ours would advance in still larger proportion. Indeed Massachusetts, New-York and England are far more directly interested in the annexation of Cuba to the United States than Cuba herself,—while the interests of Louisiana and some of the other Southern States are directly opposed to it.

From the North West.

HEARING OF THE SUPERIOR CITY CASE POSTPONED—CONFLICT BETWEEN THE COUNTY JUDGE AND THE CITY TRUSTEES—HENDRICKS' LETTER ON THIS SUBJECT—A MAJORITY OF THE INHABITANTS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY SQUATTING IN SUPERIOR CITY—A SCENE OF PILLAGE FORESHADOWING THE FUTURE OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA—SECRETARY THOMPSON'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT—ATTENTION OF CONGRESS CLAIMED FOR IT—REGISTER SHAW'S FRONT—CANADA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUPERIOR CITY, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

In accordance with my promises touching the case of our worthy Register Shaw, and that of Superior City, I have now to state that on the 10th instant the County Judge filed an application to make the required proof to enter the town site, pursuant to the time fixed by the Land Office, on the 18th November. On the day named, James A. Markland, Esq., Judge of the County Court for Douglas County, appeared before Mr. Shaw and offered to show the nature and extent of the town improvements, the laying out of streets and levees, the number of dwellings, stores, hotels, schools, churches, and number of inhabitants upon each subdivision of land applied for; and also the selection, survey, plotting and recording of the lands as a town site, and such other indicia of a municipal occupation as are requisite to determine the right claimed and the extent of it. The Judge was informed by Mr. Shaw that the hearing had been indefinitely postponed, whereupon record was duly made of the project of Judge Markland, and room made for the contesting applicants.

The bogus trustees of the extempore city organization were soon on hand, and entered a protest against the office receiving any appearance, application or motion from Judge Markland or his attorneys, for the reason that the occupants of Superior City had not authorized such appearance, and because, by the terms of the article of incorporation of Superior City, the entry of the town-site must be made by the trustees of the city elected for that purpose. A counter protest was filed by the counsel of Judge Markland, objecting to the reception of any application from the so-called "trustees," on the ground that they are not a legal corporation, and that no notice of such application has been given to all the parties in interest. Protest and counter protest having been put upon the record, nothing more was done, to my knowledge. The whole matter rests, awaiting the action of the Interior Department in Register Shaw's case.

There was exhibited in the land office, this morning, a letter from the Commissioner, which appears to have been in reply to one written by Shaw. It recites substantially that the Commissioner has received the Register's communication of the incorporation of Superior City, and his *recommendation* that the Department allow the application of the trustees to enter the site, upon showing the fact of their election—but that the Commissioner could not pass upon the question without certified copies of the act, and of the proceedings to form the corporation under it. This letter was dated Dec. 11, 1858. It shows Shaw to be an active agent, or rather the principal of the trustees; his letter, to which that of the Commissioner is a reply, having been written, no doubt, on the day of the application of the bogus trustees to make their entry. It is difficult to apprehend what effective jurisdiction Commissioner Hendricks can take of this question. The county judge and the bogus trustees are both created by the laws of Wisconsin, and it belongs to the courts of Wisconsin, and not to the Commissioner, to decide who are legally authorized to act. Judge Markland having, at a time when he was, beyond all doubt, legally qualified, entered upon his duties as trustee, and when no other person *was* qualified to act, his right had vested as far as the office was concerned, and if he became subsequently incompetent to act, that incompetency is to be found and declared by the courts of Wisconsin. It is *impossible* for the Interior Department to take intelligent jurisdiction of questions of detail arising under State legislation. "First come, first served," is the only rule of law that they can apply to such a case. If anybody, with a claim of right, comes afterwards, his claim is to be adjudicated by the State laws and the State tribunals. And, as Secretary Thompson is a State-rights man, I trust that he will not interfere with the State jurisdictions.

A large majority of the inhabitants of Douglas County have migrated to this place since Register Shaw announced, through the editorial columns of our local newspaper, that it was a clean field for squatters, down to the time of entry. They are living in temporary cabins, and are instructed to believe that a few weeks will give them a clear title for nothing to lands that the original occupants and settlers have been defending for years, at a great expense of time and money, against the fraudulent claims of Indian preëmptors. Meanwhile the greatest activity prevails among the land pirates. Household furniture is teeming in at every avenue by every mode of conveyance, from hand-sleds, dog-sleds, mules, horses and oxen. Smoke is ascending from a hundred cabins not a month old—and the original occupants and proprietors are daily serving the inmates with the notices of adverse possession, that are intended to guard their equitable and legal rights in the premises.

This disgraceful scene of attempted rapine and plunder is a mere foreshadowing of a hundred or a thousand others in Kansas, in Nebraska, and in all our yet unsettled territory, if the decisions of Secretary Thompson, which so completely unsettle law that has been long established, and supposed to be well established, are permitted to stand. As far as the peace and prosperity of all our new Territories are concerned, no subject can be brought to the attention of Congress of one half its importance. The letter of your Washington correspondent, in the Times of the 5th, which has just reached us, contains a labored defence of the Secretary, and denies that he has overruled the existing law. The answer to this is that under the law of this case, as adjudicated by Mr. McClelland, on the elaborate opinion of the Attorney-General, there was no interference with the rightful and legal claims of the settlers, occupants, and proprietors, associated as they had been in a thousand other cases, and fully recognized by the laws of the United States and of Wisconsin. Mr. McClelland had full and perfect jurisdiction of all the questions in the controversy, and adjudicated them, and there was peace and acquiescence throughout the neighborhood. Mr. Thompson had no legal jurisdiction to reverse the law which Mr. McClelland had *once settled in this case*. This is the well-settled law of all the Departments, as well as of the Supreme Court. This Government cannot be administered on any other principle. Legal points once settled in a *particular case, are settled forever*, as far as the Secretaries are concerned. The Courts only can reopen them. By his rash, reckless, and utterly improvident reversal of the law laid down by his immediate predecessor, Mr. Secretary Thompson has involved the rights vested under Mr. McClelland's decision in doubt and confusion, and has instigated scores and fifties of deluded land-stealers to attempt an enterprise of pillage and plunder which will result in years of litigation.

I repeat that there is no one subject which so deeply involves the peace and happiness of our new States and Territories as the recognition of the town-site legislation as it was established by Congress, and as it has always prevailed down to the time of its absolute, sweeping and entirely unjustifiable repeal by Mr. Jacob Thompson and Commissioner Hendricks. If I could hope by anything short of a miracle to induce Congress to look into this matter I would undertake it. If it is not looked into, Heaven help all the town-site settlers in Kansas and Nebraska, who are not altogether of the right stripe.

Our Register, Shaw, carries a very brazen front in the matter of his impeachment, and has informed one of his familiars that they "can't hurt him in the *Grant* case, but that he is afraid they will rake up some other matter that Dean knows all about." T. Rush Spencer, the Receiver, has been here about a week, and is hand and glove with Shaw. Nothing has yet been heard of Mr. Wagner, the Register at Stillwater, appointed to look into any or all of Shaw's transgressions, and report thereon.

I regret to say that the interests of this portion of the Lake Superior country have been sacrificed to the St. Paul and Wisconsin speculators, represented by Henry W. Rice. By these influences the development of this point has been delayed to build up others with much inferior natural advantages. All the legislation of Congress looking to this great central point—the ultimate point of navigation from the Atlantic—has been directed from its proper object by fraud in the first instance, and by intrigue and management afterwards. There is but one movement now to be made that will yield us an important trade at an early day, and that is such a connection with the Canada and Pacific Railroads as will make this immediate neighborhood its starting point. Such a junction is not so remote a probability as may be imagined. This is, beyond all question, the proper eastern terminus of any Northern Pacific Railroad.

PERSONAL.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Journal* communicates the following, under date of Jan. 6, respecting Senator Sumner: "A letter received yesterday from Mr. Sumner gives but little encouragement for his speedy recovery to his numerous friends. The fact of his still being in the South of France is the best indication of his health. He will get away from France and Europe as soon as it is possible. One cannot conceive how much Mr. Sumner has suffered of late—during the last Summer he has died a hundred times."

The Worcester *Spy* says the author of the remarkable story, *In a Cellar*, in the February *Atlantic Monthly*, is Miss Harriet Prescott, of Newburyport, a young lady the knowledge of whose gifts and acquirements has been hitherto confined to the circle of her private friends.

The Tiffin (Ohio) *Tribune* states that on Sunday morning of last week, a lady named Phillips, a traveling agent of the American Sunday School Union, addressed the Sunday Schools of that place in its behalf, and in the afternoon occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church.

It is understood that Governor Newell, of New Jersey, has nominated Abraham O. Zabriskie, (Rep.,) of Jersey City, as the successor to Benjamin Williamson, (Dem.,) in the office of Chancellor. It is expected that the Senate will withhold confirmation.

Dr. Adam Miller, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, is preparing a work to be called *The German Preachers' Experience*, to contain notices of the labors of fifty or sixty German Methodist ministers in the United States.

Dr. T. L. Nichols, the husband of Mrs. Gove Nichols, is lecturing at New-Orleans on the laws of health, and against Protestantism. Prof. Fowler is lecturing at the same place on courtship and matrimony.

The Chicago *Journal* states that when Senator Douglas arrived at New-York from Havana, the Custom-House officials searched his trunks and found $75 worth of cigars, purchased in Havana, upon which he was obliged to pay duty.

The Hon. Ansel Bascom of Seneca County made a speech at Buffalo on the 22d inst. in favor of tolling railroads, to a meeting over which the Hon. George W. Clinton presided.

The name of the pretty Chicago sewing girl who is heiress to an immense India estate is Lydia R. Schooley. Young men who may chance to be writing her, will do well to paste this information in their hats

Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, who has been very ill for many months, is so far recovered that he expects to be enabled to resume his duties at the opening of the Spring.

The Hon. George Opdyke and the Hon. Elias Pond, of the Assembly, are at present in this City, on business of a Select Committee of which they are members.

Mr. Upham, of Salem, fell upon the ice at Boston on Friday, and was so much injured that he is temporarily a housekeeper at home.

Oliver O'Hara, British Vice-Consul at Key West, died on the 21st inst., at Charleston, in the 61st year of his age.

George Sanderson, Esq., editor of the *Intelligencer*, has been nominated as a candidate for Mayor of Lancaster.

Bryant's exquisite *Death of the Flowers* has been translated into Latin and Italian, by Spaggiari.

OBITUARY.

The *Evening Journal* of the 25th inst. notices as follows the death of a former resident of Albany: "We learn with regret, by a letter from Philadelphia, that Eleazur F. Backus, long a prominent and esteemed citizen of Albany, died last Saturday. Mr. Backus came to this city about the beginning of the century, and was for many years engaged in the bookselling and publishing trade, in which he laid the foundation of an ample fortune. When he retired from the business he sold out to W. C. Little & Co., and subsequently removed to Philadelphia. This was about twenty years ago. He has since resided in that city. Mr. Backus was an exemplary member of Dr. Chester's church, and married a sister of that clergyman. She has preceded him to the grave. He has lived to see two of his sons in positions of eminent Christian usefulness,—one as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Schenectady, and another as pastor of a congregation in Baltimore. Last week his children assembled in Philadelphia to celebrate his 89th birthday. While his family were thus gathered round him, he was attacked by his last illness, and, a day or two later, passed peacefully from earth."

The aged and venerable Chloe Turner died at Beverly Farms, Mass., on Friday, Jan. 14, at the age of 96 years. Her funeral took place from the meeting-house of the Second Baptist Church. She was formerly a member of the First Congregational Church, and when the Second Baptist Church was organized, about twenty-five years since, became a member of that communion. She was a colored woman, her father having been a slave to Mr. Daniel Larcum, of Beverly, who died soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. Her faculties continued unimpaired till the last year of her life, her hearing being good, and her eyesight such that she could thread a cambric needle and work on fine needlework without spectacles.

David Russell, one of the Justices of the Justices' Court, died at 9 o'clock Monday morning, aged 59. He has suffered, for several weeks, from dry gangrene in one of his limbs. From the first, there was but little hope of saving his life, except by amputation. This was not resorted to and death was the consequence. He was a man of genial temper, and leaves a family and many warm personal friends to mourn his death.

Capt. Lyman Banks, of Westport, Conn., died at the City Hotel, Bridgeport, on Friday last. He was in attendance on the Court as a Juror, and was in his place not many days since. He died of an attack of the pleurisy, and after a very short illness, and his sudden decease will be generally lamented.

Two prominent citizens of Albany died recently

THE KANSAS WAR.

The Disturbances in Southern Kansas—Brown and Montgomery—Facts of the Case.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Having just returned from a two weeks' tour in the southern counties, a few retrospective glimpses may be expected to follow what I have already written upon the much-worn topic of "Late disturbances." I would feel less assurance that anything from this source would be sought after by the common reader, were it not true that our telegrams contain daily announcements from Washington that the President—the Cabinet—the Federal news-mongers generally, are all deeply concerned for the capture of the "robbers" Montgomery and Brown, and that rewards are now offered for these "brigands" by both the President and the Governor of Missouri. These local bubbles have thereby become national matters. I find also upon my return that the Territorial Legislature, now in session here, is at present devoting a large proportion of its time to devising "ways and means" to stop the war, robbery and lawless violence so lately renewed in Linn and Bourbon Counties. These are becoming serious matters to the whole country. Negroes have been freed by force, for the first time in the history of our Government. Captain John Brown publishes a letter, openly declaring himself the leader of the party that committed the deed, while a reward is offered for his head. He also told the family distinctly, from whom he took the negroes, who he was at the time; that his name was "Old Brown," "Ossawatomie Brown;" and that they might follow him as soon as they pleased—all heads being "at the risk of the owner."

Shortly after this, a Mr. Jackson, a notoriously "hard case," who lives in Missouri near the line, was attacked at midnight by some twenty-five men under Capt. Snyder, of Ossawatomie. Mr. Jackson's nose was shot off, and his house was burned, and Dr. Jamison, of Capt. Snyder's party, received three shots before he fell, but his wounds are not fatal. For all this, Missouri orders the militia to the border and her Legislature appropriates several thousand dollars for their support. Her Governor corresponds with the Governor of Kansas, as preparatory to making a requisition for the rendition of Montgomery, Brown and others. Pat Devilen, vulgarly called "Pat with a devil in him," who lives at Ossawatomie, and is no more or less than a dangerous bully, threatens, so report says, the life of Sheriff Williams, Judge Tator and other good men. Marshal Russell, of the District south of Bourbon County, is lurking about Linn County, and at times over in Missouri, and has with him a posse of some forty or fifty men, mostly from Missouri. He has made no arrests, tells no one his business, and when last heard from was in Westpoint across the river. Marshal Fain is also about Ossawatomie in search of *somebody*. One hundred and fifty troops have been ordered out, and, like another army, have marched back again, after getting badly frightened, and the loss of two soldiers by desertion. Gov. Medary says this is a government of law, and its majesty must be maintained *at all hazards*. The people—or a majority of them—of Linn and Bourbon Counties, say the laws would do if fairly administered to all, but as it is they want justice and peace first, *if they have to fight for it.*

Unmistakably, all this looks belligerent, and without further analysis the public might well expect the most serious results. Now, what can save us from another general war? Much will depend, undoubtedly, upon the action of our Governor and of the Legislature for the next few days. Knowing full well that there is a magazine all prepared for the torch, it will be folly for them to voluntarily ignite it. Negotiations of the most important character are now before them, and, at the present hour, it is not prudent to predict the alternative.

Montgomery cannot easily be taken by any number of troops that the Government can spare, nor by the Territorial militia, for the reason that a large proportion of them would only fight in defence of Montgomery. Why not let him submit to an arrest, like all other men, and be tried in accordance with law and evidence? This is the reason: Those who are most competent to judge, will understand that an effort is being made to *victimize him*. He is branded as a culprit, a robber, a murderer, a beast without a heart. Every crime that is committed within fifty miles of him, he is charged with. Governors attack him for selfish ends; political demagogues for party ends, and gossippers because he is the most current article. The Press has vilely abused him, and to the present time he has never written for his own defense, believing that history would ultimately bring to light his true character. In this respect he may have had too much confidence in men. Last of all the President has *insulted him* by offering a reward, or instructing the Marshal to do so, of two hundred and fifty dollars for his arrest. Multiply that sum by one thousand and he could not get the contract taken. Why offer a petty reward now for Montgomery, on charges of which he can readily prove the injustice, if an *alibi* is of any effect, when hundreds and thousands of vile scoundrels have wet their hands in the blood of innocence within the last two years, here in our midst, and no sensation, no rewards came for all that from Washington? No! the murderers have been made princes in the Administration circle heretofore, while now, a Free-state man, who asks nothing but his rights, is singled out before the nation, and an effort made to disgrace him. Our Governor, upon testimony that he is now convinced was, in chief, *ex parte*, issued, to the Legislature on the 11th inst., a special message, alike discreditable to him and to our Territory. I am prepared to prove before any competent tribunal, that at least one-half of the outrages there alleged are sheer fabrications, and in so far as they allude to Montgomery, a still larger proportion are false. It is my impression, however, that the Governor wrote only upon representations made to him.

What are we to do? is the inquiry. One thing, it is sure, will not be done. Montgomery will never be taken to Missouri for trial. He avers boldly, regardless of all charges, that he has not been guilty of any violence, robbing or even threatening, across the lines since 1856, when all these things were a part of the Christian creed. Whether he will submit to arrest in Kansas, and be brought before the new Court created by our Legislature the present week, viz: a session of the United States District Court, to be held in this county, with concurrent jurisdiction over Johnson, Lykins, Linn, and Bourbon Counties, will depend upon circumstances yet undetermined. The only probability is, that he will surrender himself voluntarily before this court, with the understanding that he never goes to Missouri. He is not afraid of a Douglas County jury, and stands but a slight chance of either indictment or conviction. This being true, it follows that the falsehoods circulated about him are as the sands of the sea, that no man could number.

In repetition of what has been before published, it should be here enforced, that as vicious men, as the country knows, are now found in those Southern countries, who are outside of all restraint, law, party or leadership, who have flocked there to evade the ends of justice among more stoical society, and now, after months of impious culture, live by stealth and plunder, caring but little for friends or foes. These men will be hotly pursued, and Captain Montgomery has declared his readiness to coöperate in such a work whenever he can be treated as a man among men. But, in his own language, he never intends "to stand still to be skinned." Only let him be approached as all other men of pride and fine sensibilities would wish, to be, and he can, *and will*, do more to give peace to Kansas immediately than both the Governor of Kansas and Missouri. To this end, I am happy to give assurances, that the last few days' labor has not been in vain among the friends of Montgomery in this city. The olive branch is already in sight, and soon may we say in truth, "The war is over."

The Legislature is moving slow, and but little is yet done except to appoint a Codifying Committee, who are preparing work for both branches. The sentiment appears to be strongly in favor of repealing the old bogus code, and the most of that of last Winter, and starting upon a basis that all will recognize. Give us a healthy code and our Southern clouds will rapidly vanish. They will probably provide for a new Constitutional Convention, regardless of a census.

LATER INTELLIGENCE—SURRENDER OF MONTGOMERY.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

It is sometimes said the fate of empires hangs trembling in the balance. So, in a less degree, has the future of southern Kansas hung in equipoise for the last week. Our great and wise men have labored by day and by night to secure to the parties most directly interested in the restoration of peace an honorable settlement of all past difficulties in the disturbed Counties. Some of our officials have had no good sleep while the negotiations have been pending. To-night the clouds are lifted from our horizon, and the landscape before us is clear and lovely. This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Capt. Montgomery walked down our principal street to the Court-house, and with a manly boldness becoming his brave spirit, he entered the Court room, and approaching Judge Elmore, who is now holding an extra session of the Second Judicial District Court at the place, in accordance with the new act just passed, he voluntarily surrendered himself to the Court. The Judge immediately ordered the Sheriff to take him into custody, but as the only indictment yet before him was for robbing a Post-office about one year ago, that being a bailable offense, the Captain was immediately set free by Sheriff Walker, assurance being given that his recognizance would be forthcoming this evening for the amount required, viz.: $4,000.

In a few moments the startling news that the notorious Captain Montgomery was in the city had spread into every business circle, and rapid multitudes soon crowded upon the scene, to get a glimpse even of that man for whom Presidents and Governors are so lavish of rewards. The curtain fell, and the Captain next walked to the Eldridge House, where he was introduced to many distinguished personages, including our new Governor, who is by no means distressingly pregnant with requisitions at present. The Governor received him very cordially, and arranged for a lengthy interview with him at a later hour to-night. The Captain next went to the Hall of the Territorial Assembly, where his presence produced various sensations for a few minutes, including those denoted by paleness, redness, twisting of the fingers and rolling of the eye-balls. Scores were pressing to grasp him by the hand, while he "looked down" upon the heads of those who but a few days since were branding him as the royal arch-robber. Firm, fearless and erect, he now stood in the same hall where his name had been so recently traduced and vilified. He bore his part admirably, and showers of compliments, from even the ladies in attendance, he was compelled to submit to. He remained in the hall until adjournment, when nearly every member sought his hand, and a cordial gratefulness seemed to bind every grasp. This must have been to him one of the strange vicissitudes in human life. The very men, or some of them, who have been among his defamers are to-night holding lengthy interviews with him in their private rooms, and some of this class have volunteered as his bail. And more of this to come. He is already invited (and probably will accept) to speak to-morrow evening in the largest room in town, upon the history of the late affairs in Southern Kansas. No man in Kansas could draw so large a house in Lawrence as James Montgomery. Let us wait twenty-four hours and see. Such is the "brigand" of the *Herald of Freedom*, and of that class of men who wilfully or ignorantly belie his true character.

He has no intention of being carried into Missouri upon the sham charges in circulation, but he is ready, and ever has been, to answer to all legal charges alleged, in this Territory, provided it is to be a general thing, and justice, instead of favoritism and vindictiveness, becomes the rule. This makes the case tangible. It will have the effect of showing the world the bad men and the good men, when the reins of law are tightly drawn.

During all his persecution he has never offered the first word of reply, until the present time; but since his silence has been construed, in some circles, as an acknowledgment of his guilt, he now finds it necessary to make his own defence.

I inclose a letter which will appear in the next number of the *Republican*.

The Legislature had a violent debate to-day, upon a bill providing for the abolition of Slavery in the Territory, and punishing with heavy pains any attempt to hold slaves.

RANDOLPH.

Letter from Captain Montgomery.

JANUARY, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Editors Lawrence Republican:

GENTS: It is known to you and to readers of newspapers generally, that I have hitherto patiently borne all sorts of misrepresentations and abuse through the public prints. There is now an effort being made by a certain class of journals to fasten the responsibility of my conduct upon the Republican Party. Under these circumstances it becomes my duty to speak out.

We had, in this part of Kansas, from the first, a class of violent Pro-Slavery men, who came to the country determined to keep out all who were in favor of making Kansas a Free State. It was no part of their policy to be peaceable. The plundering and driving of Free-State men from the southern part of Kansas in '56 is a matter of history. A sort of truce followed the advent of Geary, during which many of the Free-State men returned to their claims; but there was no real peace; outrages were frequent, and in Bourbon County, especially. Free-State men were everywhere bullied and insulted. *The laws were not made for Free-State men;* "they were made for the benefit of the Pro-Slavery Party." The Courts were controlled by the Blue-Lodges. It was impossible to convict a Pro-Slavery man however guilty; and next to impossible to acquit a Free-State man, however innocent. Under these circumstances, revolution was clearly our right.

The beating of Mrs. Stone by preacher Southwood and family, may be considered as the commencement of a new era in the history of Southern Kansas, ending in the forcible expulsion of nearly all the *violent* Pro-Slavery men in the troubled district.

From the time of Gov. Denver's visit in June, till the session of the Court in October, everything was quiet, and so might have continued but for a few interested politicians and hungry lawyers.

The present difficulty was caused by the violation of the Denver compromise. Judge Williams, in accordance with the compromise, charged the Juries of Linn and Bourbon Counties to "let by-gones be by-gones;" and to "*do as little as possible.*" A few indictments were got up in both counties, evidently for the purpose of asserting the right to drag us into the courts. The principle once established, they could do a fine business at another term, when the lawyers and officials would reap a harvest in the way of fees. The attempt to assassinate me was planned in Kansas—a few Missourians being called in for the sake of appearances. Linn and Bourbon Counties were both represented in that transaction.

For Brown's doings in Missouri I am not responsible. I know nothing of either his plans or intentions. Brown keeps his own counsels, and acts on his own responsibility. I hear much said about Montgomery and his company. I have no company. We have had no organization since the 5th day of July.

The release of Rice was a popular movement, in which some of our former company were concerned. But many of those who participated in that movement acted with me for the first time.

The articles which appeared in the *Herald of Freedom* last Winter, signed "Cherokee," were remarkably correct. A letter in the *Republican*, written from Fort Scott about the same time, and signed "J.," giving an account of the origin of the difficulty, was strictly true. The communications of "X. Y. Z." are also reliable.

The articles in the last *Republican* are reliable, and the same may be said of other articles. But I have seen nothing true in the Lecompton *Democrat*, or its Fort Scott namesake, and I am sorry to say that the late articles in the *Herald of Freedom* are no better.

We desire peace, and no man will do more than I to obtain it on honorable terms. No possible good can be done by raking up the past; and so the people have decided. Let the past be buried, and let the people choose their own officers, and all will go well.

Since writing the foregoing, I have seen an article in the last *Herald of Freedom*, written by Judge Wright, of Quindaro, which demands attention. Judge Wright says: "I am informed that Captain Montgomery asserted * * * that I was the instrument that gave him assurance that 'by-gones should be by-gones.'"

Yes, and so you did say, assuming to speak for the Governor. The Governor said the *same thing* himself, in his speech at Fort Scott, in the presence of a large audience. He said it again at the Trading Post, where I heard him say it myself. He did not promise a *general* amnesty. We did not agree to that, as it would have shielded the murderers of Denton, Hedrick, and the actors in the Trading Post tragedy.

Judge Wright said this: "If you will lay down your rifles, and use the laws on the Pro-Slavery scoundrels, the Governor will reform the Courts, and place them on a footing that will entitle them to your confidence. He will suspend Judge Williams if you wish, and give you a Free-State Sheriff and Marshal. You shall have for Marshal H. H Williams or Gen. McDaniel, and for Sheriff—any man the people choose."

The promises in reference to the Marshal were not redeemed. Mr. Campbell, a man in whom the people had no confidence, received the appointment. We did not consider ourselves in a "*bad scrape*," and did not feel our need of *help* to get out of it. What the Judge says about defending us if indicted, or Executive clemency if convicted, is all *stuff*; but this he did say: "If you are indicted, it will be the Governor's business to see that the indictment *comes to nothing*; the officers will have orders to let the *writs die* in their hands." We were left to disband in our own time, and we did disband on the 5th of July, twenty days after the Governor's visit.

It was not a condition that we should return the stolen property. The Judge asked me what the "boys" would do with their horses. I replied: "The horses are all the boys have got to show for a year of hard service; they may keep them or sell them as they please. When the Pro-Slavers bring back the horses they have taken, they can get an exchange." He said: "*Tell the boys to do as they damn please with their horses*, they have fairly earned them." I told the Judge I had Farley's horse, (the horse of Robinson's report) and that I would exchange him for Ben. Rice's pony, then in the Fort. Farley sent out the pony and the exchange was made.

I am told the Judge has made some strange speeches against me, but as they were not reported, I shall let them pass for what they are worth.

I see the charge that I am acting under a commission from the Military Board is still insisted on. Allow me to say, once for all, that I never had such commission. A volunteer company of which I had command, was mustered into service by General Lane. I resigned my command after a few days' service, and disbanded the company.

J. MONTGOMERY.

Letter from Capt. John Brown.

TRADING POST, Kansas, January, 1859.

GENTS: You will greatly oblige a humble friend, by allowing the use of your columns while I briefly state two parallels, in my poor way.

Not one year ago, eleven quiet citizens of this neighborhood—viz: Wm. Robertson, Wm. Colpetzer, Amos Hall, Austin Hall, John Campbell, Asa Snyder, Thos. Stilwell, Wm. Hairgrove, Asa Hairgrove, Patrick Ross and B. L. Reed—were gathered up from their work and their homes, by an armed force under one Hamilton, and, without trial or opportunity to speak in their defence, were formed into line, and all but one shot—five killed and five wounded. One fell unharmed, pretending to be dead. All were left for dead. The only crime charged against them was that of being Free State men. Now, I inquire what action has ever, since the occurrence in May last, been taken by either the President of the United States, the Governor of Missouri, the Governor of Kansas, or any of their tools, or by any Pro Slavery or Administration man, to ferret out and punish the perpetrators of the crime?

Now for the other parallel. On Sunday, the 19th of December, a negro man called Jim, came over to the Osage settlement, from Missouri, and stated that he, together with his wife, two children, and another [illegible] was about to be sold within a day or two, [illegible] On Monday ([illegible]) night, two small companies were made up to go to Missouri and forcibly liberate the five slaves, together with other slaves. One of these companies I assumed to direct. We proceeded to the place, surrounded the buildings, liberated the slaves, and also took certain property supposed to belong to the estate. We however learned, before leaving, that a portion of the articles we had taken belonged to a man living on the plantation as a tenant, and who was supposed to have no interest in the estate. We promptly returned to him all we had taken. We then went to another plantation, where we freed five more slaves, took some property and two white men. We moved all slowly away into [illegible] and then sent the white men back, telling them to follow us as soon as they chose to do so. The other company freed one female slave, took some property, and, as I am informed, killed one white man (the master) who fought against the liberation.

Now for a comparison. Eleven persons are forcibly restored to their *natural and inalienable rights*, with but one man killed, and all "hell is stirred from beneath." It is currently reported that the Governor of Missouri has made a requisition upon the Governor of Kansas for the delivery of all such as were concerned in the last named "*dreadful outrage*." The Marshal of Kansas is said to be collecting a posse of Missouri (not Kansas) men, at West Point, in Missouri, a little town about ten miles distant, to "enforce the laws." All Pro-Slavery, conservative Free-State and dough-face men, and Administration tools, are filled with holy horror. Consider the two cases, and the action of the Administration party.

Respectfully yours, JOHN BROWN.

Henry Ward Beecher and the Examiner.

We copied last week Mr. Beecher's reply to the *Examiner's* complaint of him for having lectured in Boston before an Association composed of the young men of Theodore Parker's congregation. In justice to the *Examiner* we copy the following rejoinder from its issue of this week:

"We think it but right, in the first place, to call attention to the fact, which indeed Mr. Beecher concedes in passing, that the *Examiner* has uniformly maintained towards him a kind, courteous, liberal tone. We have always recognized his rare talents, his noble philanthropy, his piety, and his large success; nor have we felt on our shoulders the responsibility of seeing that he toed the crack of theological accuracy. Differing from him often in regard both to opinions and measures, we have preferred to take the whole sum of the man, as a large and generous specimen of humanity, rather than to be pecking after and proclaiming his defects. That indeed, if it were a thing necessary to be done, we could safely leave to his own brethren, numbers of whom have engaged in the task with a zeal and persistency which seems fairly to exempt from the duty all others, not so near of kin. Why, under these circumstances, Mr. Beecher has turned upon us as if we were at the head of some mortal attack on his reputation, it is not easy for us to understand. Perhaps some of our readers, in a walk on a Summer evening, may have seen a nervous gentleman suddenly emerge from his dwelling, and with many a bitter objuration, bestow all the stones, sticks and brickbats within his reach on the head of an unoffending mastiff, who had but that moment wandered into the premises; while the pack, which had been barking him into madness the whole evening, fled scot free. Mr. Beecher seems to us to have acted on very much such an impulse; and though, as we have said, we are glad his mind is relieved, we think the brickbats would have been appropriately bestowed elsewhere.

But, secondly, the article in the *Examiner* of the 9th ult., to which Mr. Beecher professedly replies, took no such position as that which he attributes to it in his recent articles in the *Independent*. In these, Mr. Beecher argues, with great warmth and eloquence, the right of Christian men, of Christian ministers to associate, for purely humanitarian and literary purposes, with men whose religious opinions differ from their own. We never questioned that right. What reason has he to suppose that we would hesitate, any more than himself, to go hand in hand with any kind-hearted man, in clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, reforming the vicious, aiding the oppressed? So far from this being a virtue so peculiar and exalted that only a heart as capacious as that of Henry Ward Beecher can entertain it, we believe few Christian men can be found who do not daily exemplify it, and that, too, without the suspicion that they are particularly liberal. To this point our article had no reference whatever. The question we proposed was this: Can a Christian minister consistently lend his aid and countenance to a body of men associated for the propagation of pernicious and fatal religious error? The case which gave occasion to the question was this: Mr. Beecher had lectured for an Association composed exclusively of the young men of Theodore Parker's congregation, and which had been formed for the especial purpose of giving freer scope to his peculiar ideas than could be found on Lyceum platforms. That four out of the five lectures of the course were to be delivered by Mr. Parker himself, gave probability to the natural supposition that this was its main object, and that it was to be regarded as less a literary and philanthropic than a religious movement.

The known grounds on which Mr. Parker had lost his former standing as a Lyceum lecturer in Boston, confirmed this view. Mr. Parker was not, indeed, dropped from the list on account of his religious opinions, but because, as we understand it, he had used the professedly literary lecture as a vehicle for the diffusion of his religious opinions. This being a gross perversion of the object of Lyceum associations, and offensive to a large portion of those who patronized them in that city, Mr. Parker was no longer requested to take part in the course. Thus, the exclusion assumed a religious bearing, and the counter-movement inevitably took the same character. Under this aspect of the case, we questioned in our article the propriety of such aid and countenance as Mr. Beecher had seen fit to give it. To this he replies that the fraternity is not, in any sense, a religious association, and has no connection with Mr. Parker's theological views, being purely an organization for literary and charitable purposes. He takes pains to show that this was the case. Very well. If this was so, or if he believed it to be so, he has cleared himself from everything that we accounted blameable. We might think that his generous heart had suffered itself to be imposed on; for no man has all gifts; and among Mr. Beecher's, great and various as they are, his best friends will not reckon discrimination as that in which he is most eminent. But let that pass. He has not intended to give aid and countenance to Theodore Parker's adherents, as such; and he thereby admits that to have done so would be inconsistent with his obligations to the truth. Where, then, is the issue between him and the *Examiner?* They occupy, so far as the principle involved is concerned, precisely the same ground. But now the shadow-man of the mountain suddenly makes his advent. "What!" cries our champion of liberality; "do you question my right to join, for purely scientific, literary, philanthropic purposes, with men of different religious views from mine?" Why does Mr. Beecher address himself to us? If any have questioned his right in this respect, let him settle the matter with them. We have nothing to do with it.

Plymouth Church (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's) in Brooklyn.

We mentioned some days since that at the annual letting, the pews in Mr. Beecher's church were rented at auction for about $25,000 for the year, and that not far from 400 members of the church found themselves outbidden, and therefore without seats for the coming season. The facts have attracted a good deal of attention and comment, and the public will probably be interested in the following remarks on the subject by Mr. Beecher himself, in this week's *Independent*, in reply to a correspondent:

"Whenever a church comes to that part of its business which is secular and requires commercial wisdom, then it must stand just like any other honest concern, subject to all the equitable laws of matter and money. The pews must be sold and taxed, or rented every year; and this must be done publicly, that all may have a chance. And if the pews are not much sought after, there will be but little trouble or complaint. But if the pews are fewer than the applicants—if ten men want seats when but one can be accommodated—how are we to select which shall have them?

Shall there be a perpetual scramble? Then the strongest will get them. Shall they be rented privately? Then the alert and shrewd will get them. Shall they be rented openly and in fair competition? Then, inevitably, they must follow the commercial law, and the man who wants them most, and has the means of paying the most, must have them.

Now, it is very easy to stand off and rail. Will any one suggest a plan by which 5,000 men can be put into a church that will hold but 3,000? If only a part are to be accommodated, will some one tell a better method than open competition upon fair commercial principles? For the secular affairs of a church are just as commercial and just as subject to right commercial laws as is the business of a bank, a manufactory, an academy or college.

It has been proposed to let the church-members have a chance first, and then give the world what remains! This is eminently and exquisitely evangelical! Let Christians take care of themselves first, and then give sinners the crumbs! Let converted souls become *insiders*, and have a first chance at the feast, and sit with a preëmption right around the Gospel luxuries; and when they are sated, let the outside sinners gnaw the bones! If a church after ten years' preaching has got along only so far as to be individually and corporately *selfish*, it might have done that without the trouble and expense of preaching and organizing. Selfishness thrives very well without means of grace to help it!

It is thought by some, and by our correspondent, we presume, that the poor should be first provided for. The poor should be held in lively remembrance. Every church ought to keep Christ's feeling for the poor and ignorant burning in the heart and sanctuary, like fire that never goes out.

But ought we to provide for the poor in a way that shall punish those who are not poor? Are we to exclude men from churches, whose industry, patience and frugality have made them affluent? Shall such a practice of Christian virtues in worldly matters as rewards men with worldly substance, work their exclusion? A man ought not to be punished for being legitimately prosperous!

But our correspondent says: "Who are the men that have bid off the pews at a great premium, to the exclusion of 500 church-members, and many others, who desired the benefits of the pastor's labors?"

We will tell him who they are. They are men who have souls to be saved, or lost. They are men who, if rich, need preaching all the more *because* they are rich. They are men who have families just as dear to them as if they were poor. They are men with little boys and girls, with sons and daughters, under temptation and needing guidance. They are men who are peculiarly liable to self-indulgence, to selfish luxury, to pride and hardness of heart, and who require all the aid of faithful preaching to incline them to humility, generosity and benevolence! The poor need the Gospel for reasons peculiar to their condition, and the rich just as much for reasons peculiar to their estate.

But, in the particular case in hand, those who have bid off pews at high premiums are men, many of them, who, when we took this pastorate, were just beginning a business life, and have grown up to ripe manhood side by side with us. They are, many of them, those whom we married, whose children we baptized, or whose hearts we comforted in the hour in which, over small, open graves, they strove to write in their hearts "Thy will be done," but found that tears washed out the letters as fast as they were written. They are the very persons, in a great number of cases, who, under our teaching, have beheld a great light, and learned to say "Our Father" to God, with their whole heart.

It is very easy for men "who do not live in large cities to believe that it is not right or Christian for one congregation to expend $25,000 for themselves, etc." If men that have money knew what to do with it half as well as those do who give them advice without knowing anything about their affairs, what a thrifty world this would be! What a church spends annually is great or little, according to circumstances. There are many country churches where $2,500 a year would be more extravagant than in others would be $25,000. But in this particular case the surplus funds are employed in paying off the debts and mortgage which lie upon the property, and we hope that it is not unchristian for a church to pay its honest debts!

And, in closing, we will only say, that, from the beginning, no church ever more conscientiously endeavored to give the Gospel to *all* classes, rich or poor, resident or strangers. For ten years the members of this society have cheerfully submitted to an inconvenience for the sake of the poor and of strangers, such as has rarely had a parallel. Gentlemen have paid hundreds of dollars for pews, which were, with the exception of a single Sabbath in the year, more or less filled with the poor. Hundreds of men have been very cheerfully excluded Sabbath after Sabbath from their pews, for the sake of accommodating strangers. Every Sabbath day, families who have paid hundreds of dollars for a pew, coming to church, find it preoccupied by the poor and the stranger, and it is the rare exception that, in such a case, there is any irritation. Generally, the owner distributes his family as best he can, takes a seat in the aisles, or stands up in the entry. And this is not an occasional thing. It is the regular experience of the congregation, year after year. And we submit to all who think as our friend above writes, whether the endeavor of a large Christian church to conduct themselves hospitably, kindly, charitably, to all ranks and conditions of men, rich and poor, black or white, bond or free, and who pay large sums for the convenience of welcome strangers, and of their neighbors, not less welcome, ought to be rewarded with representations which lead the public to think that Plymouth Church is a Bazaar of pews, bought and sold by selfish, speculating, rich men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A shocking murder was committed on Saturday last at the village of White Church, C. W., near Toronto. The name of the victim is Robert Ramsay, a respectable, well-to do farmer, about 60 years of age. The murderer, Wm. Hughie, is also a man advanced in life, being apparently between 50 and 60. They had married sisters, and a feeling of jealously seems to have sprung up between them, Hughie having accused Ramsay of being on too intimate terms with his wife. On the above mentioned day, Hughie, who had been drinking, struck Ramsay on the head with an axe in the presence of his wife and daughter. The murderer was arrested.

The Bedford *Mercury* is accountable for the following: A very singular fact is stated to us by a friend. He has horses in a nice warm stable where they are well cared for. Two strange cats of the vicinity, resolving to share these good quarters with the larger quadrupeds, are in the habit of coming into the barn and taking their naps on the backs of the horses. In mild weather they sleep each one on one of the horses, but in very cold nights the two have been found together safely reposing on the back of one of the horses, perfectly content and not disturbing the true occupants of the stable. Thus they secured warmth and comfort.

Mr. John Elmor, the Postmaster at Mechanicsville—the office where the depredations of Maghar were committed—has been removed, and Isaac M. Smith appointed to the post. The Troy *Times* says that the ground of the removal is a violation of law on the part of Mr. E., in having Maghar work as shoe maker in the room where mail matter was received and assorted, when there is a provision that none shall be allowed in such places, save those who are employed in the duties of the Post-office.

Mrs. Chambers, a lady residing at Cold Springs, was drowned on Sunday while crossing the ice at that village. She was in company upon the ice with several others, when it gave way beneath them. They all escaped except the unfortunate lady, who went under the ice before any assistance could be rendered her, and perished. The rest had a very narrow escape from sharing the same fate. Up to the last accounts the body had not been found.

The account of the fracas between Senators Fitch and Douglas, in secret session, is understood to have come out by means of some Senator who was leaky. Nor did he leak correctly. His report was distorted and exaggerated. The name of the tell-tale gentleman has not transpired; but the honor and reticence of the black cats found in the coal hole of the chamber are completely vindicated.

We see it stated that no less than fifty-three propellers are being built for navigating our canals next season. The most of them will be ready to "take up a position" by the 1st of June. Engineer Richmond estimates that the six feet of water which will be found in the canals next season will be ample for steam navigation.

The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says that the late severe frost has seriously injured the iron tubes of the Victoria Bridge, twisting them by the contraction produced. But an engineer who has examined them says this is not so.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Advertiser*, of Wednesday, says: A man, whose name we are unable to learn, died suddenly at Stamford, on the up express train this morning. He was on his way home to his friends in New-Hampshire. His disease was consumption.

The Hon Henry W. Slocum, of the Assembly has been appointed, by the Commander-in-Chief, Instructor of Artillery to the Sixth Division of the New-York State Militia, with the rank of Colonel. Mr. Slocum is a graduate of the West Point Academy.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has been pleased to accord her bounty of three pounds to Elizabeth Jones who was recently delivered of three children at a birth, at Trevor, near Llangolled: she is the wife of John Jones, who works in the Trevor quarries.

Two centuries ago, not one in one hundred wore stockings. Fifty years ago not a boy in a thousand was allowed to run at large at night. Fifty years ago, not one girl in a thousand made a waiting-maid of her mother. Wonderful improvements in this wonderful age.

A drove of 6,000 geese for the New-York market were put on the cars at Winchester, Ohio, last week. The calculation of the owner was that the feathers would pay him for his outlay in raising them and getting them to market, and that the proceeds for the carcasses would be clear profit.

A temperance State Convention was held at Trenton, N. J., on the 26th inst., Benjamin Gerol, of Passaic, in the Chair. Statements from the several counties were discouraging. The appointment of a State Agent was recommended, and the doctrine of entire prohibition indorsed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that under the tariff of 1857, stereoscopic views are subject to a duty of 12 per cent., glycemic 24 per cent. and stereoscopes composed of mahogany and cut-glass combined, 30 per cent.

A man was fined $1 and costs for skating on a pond near Irvington, N. Y., last Sunday week. The defence set up was that he skated for his health, by medical advice, and not for pastime.

There are 722 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary—seventeen more than there are cells. This extraordinary large number the warden regards as an evidence of *his popularity*.

On the 19th of February, the 119th anniversary of William and Mary College will be celebrated at Williamsburg, Va. All the Alumni will be expected to attend.

An Episcopal Church has recently been organized at Sioux City, in Iowa. Melancthon Hoyt is the minister in charge.

The river is open in many places between Peekskill and Poughkeepsie, and sloops and schooners are running between Sing Sing and New-York.

Albany expects the next State Agricultural Fair. A Committee is making preliminary movements to secure the object.

Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott) is lecturing before the young men of Ohio with great acceptance. *Joan of Arc* is her topic.

Serious fears of a forthcoming famine in Mexico are entertained. For over a year very little corn has been planted or gathered.

Although somewhat unseasonable, they are having dog-days in Trenton, N. J. That is to say, mad dogs prevail there in these days.

At Memphis, Tenn., Rudolph, a slave, for beating the "proprietor" of a boarding-house with a stick, was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes.

A prisoner on his way to Auburn, in the custody of the Sheriff of Cattaraugus County, leaped from the cars near Rochester and was instantly killed, on Tuesday of this week.

The Hon. E. A. Hannegan, Ex-United States Senator from Indiana, has taken the field as a lyceum lecturer.

There were from 1,500 to 2,000 skaters on Saltonstall Lake, near New-Haven, during Wednesday of this week.

None of the natives of South Africa can tell how old they are. If asked their age, they reply: "Does a man remember when he was born?"

A barrel of "pure liquor" froze nearly solid while being transported from Palmer to Ware, Mass., on one of the cold days of last week.

The Rochester *Democrat* announces that Piccolomini and other artistes will give a concert in that city about the 9th of February.

The exports from Charleston, S. C., for 1858, exceed, by 25 per cent., those for 1857. A large portion of the imports are made through New-York.

A lady in Indiana has obtained a divorce from her husband because "he always laid with his back to her."

The West Florida journals are strongly advocating the annexation of their section of country to Alabama.

An ice-house, calculated to hold 10,000 tons, has lately been put up at New Paltz Landing.

The ice at Albany on the Hudson is strong and good, but there is no sleighing.

Newgate, London, contains at present three female murderers in one cell.

A saloon keeper in Louisville has just received several hundred rats to be used for sporting purposes.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Jan. 28.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 110, 112.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 277, 441, 448, 834, 1141, 1583, 1585, 1586, 1698, 1711, 1712, 1939, 1726, 1810, 2258, 2316, 2319, 2376, 2380, 2460, 2467, 2501, 2618, 2649, 2711, 2745, 6700. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday, except Nos. 596, 452, 530 and 642.

Special Term.—Court adjourned till Tuesday, 12 M. Nos. 217, 170, 187, 192, 194, 200, 208, 209, 212, 85, 218 to 227.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—No day calendar till Monday, Feb. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 27.

Before Justice Davies.

James H. Woods vs. Horace S. Taylor et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, declaring his mortgage entitled to priority, and the usual decree of foreclosure and sale, with such allowance as the code authorizes.

James Gallatin, President, &c., vs. Abraham C. Bell, Joseph M. Ricket et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, declaring judgment fraudulent and void, except so far as it provides for the payment of the debt to the Oriental Bank. Receiver must be appointed, &c., in accordance with opinion.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Davies.

The active manner in which the causes on the calendar are in this part disposed of—by postponement, default, &c.—suggested the dilemma, either the calendar is not sufficiently long, or the lawyers not exactly faithful to their clients.

Before Justice Clerke.

Josephine Detuny vs. Louis de Figanière.—The plaintiff brings this action against the defendant, who is the executor of the will of one Felix Henry Martin, now deceased. She claims that she was the housekeeper of Mr. Martin for about six years, during the whole of which time she had not been paid for her services, that such services were worth the sum of $300 annually, making now the sum of $1,723 in all. The defendant, as executor, denies any services on the part of the plaintiff, or that they were worth the sum of $300 annually, or any other sum, and as a further answer sets up that she was the kept woman or mistress of Martin, and that any services she may have rendered him were rendered in that capacity. A number of witnesses were examined, tending to show the manner of life of this interesting couple. Catherine Mahan deposed that she had known them as man and wife. When they lived at No. 94 Sixteenth-street, they occupied three rooms on the first floor—one little one as a bedroom; this room she had been through frequently, and had occasionally seen Mr. Martin in bed there, always alone, however; this was the only bedroom, and there was but one bed in it. She said Mr. Martin treated Mrs. Martin very kindly.

Another of the witnesses introduced was the son of the deceased Martin. He swore that his father was in easy circumstances, and at the time of his death had about $3,000 in the bank; that he had a mother who had been separated from her husband, and had been living in Baltimore for a number of years back. He said further that the plaintiff had been known by the name of Mrs. Martin; she and his father occupied the same bedroom—the little one on the first floor; he had seen her in the room in her night dress, his father being abed, at 7 o'clock in the morning; this was on the occasion of his leaving town and filial duty compelled him to call. That he had called on Josephine after his father's death, and that in the conversation she had stated to him that she never expected to be paid, for she had done all she did for *friendship*. Witness stated that he wished to explain, and being permitted by the Judge, said, "I am disinterested; I have transferred all my interest in the property."

Mr. House desired to know to whom.

Witness said he had rather keep this *private*. The Judge ordered him to answer, and he said Mr. James S. Davis, merchant, of this City. Counsel wished to know if he had any debts at the time of this transfer. Witness demurred, but finally stated that he had.

A few other unimportant witnesses were examined and the counsel closed. The Jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Important Insurance Case—Serious Charges Against Insurers—Singular Conflict of Testimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

James Nesmith et al. vs. The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.—This cause, the trial of which was commenced the 12th inst., is now nearly concluded. The evidence was closed to-day. To-morrow, (Saturday,) Mr. O'Conor will sum up the cause on behalf of the defence, and Mr. F. B. Cutting will follow for the plaintiff. The Court will open at 10 A. M. instead of 11, as usual, in the hope that the cause may be submitted to the Jury before night.

The action is one of thirteen suits brought on policies of insurance issued by various Insurance companies against the ship *Edwin Achorn*. Another of the suits, involving the same facts, was tried sometime since and a verdict recovered by plaintiff; but the verdict was set aside for misconduct of the Jury.

The general story of the case on both sides is as follows: Edwin and Lincoln Achorn were the original insurers; they having assigned the claim to the present plaintiffs. They were building the vessel, and had her insured in thirteen policies of $5,000 each, making $65,000 in all. Nine of these policies expired at noon of Jan. 3, 1855; the other four ran somewhat beyond that date.

The vessel was built in Waldsboro, Me., from which place she was carried down to Muscongus, about ten miles below, there to be finished off. While there, on the night of Jan. 2, 1855, a fire was discovered by two workmen who were on board. Endeavors were made to extinguish it, and it was supposed to be extinguished. Early next morning, however, a fire was again discovered in the vessel by persons on shore. They rowed on board as quickly as possible, and found the watchmen asleep, or apparently so, and got them out with some difficulty. But it was too late to save the vessel, which became a total wreck. She was scuttled and went down between 11 and 12 in the forenoon of Jan. 3, at which latter hour most of the policies expired, as already stated.

The defence is that the ship was fired by the instigation or direction of the Achorns themselves; and the cause, long as it has been on trial, has resolved itself into a simple question of the veracity of witnesses on this question.

To sustain this charge defendants rely chiefly on the testimony of Mr. Daniel T. Watson. He was employed at work upon the ship as a painter and ship-keeper. The gist of his testimony has been that on Jan. 1, 1855, between six and seven in the evening, he met Mr. Edwin Achorn, at a place called Round Pond, in the vicinity of Muscongus, where the vessel then lay. They met at a dance given in a room over a store kept by one Nathaniel Morton. After some preliminary conversation, inquiring whether Watson "would like to make some money," &c., &c., Achorn made a proposal to him (so Watson says) to burn the ship. Watson undertook to do this, and in pursuance of the agreement he set fire to the ship on the evening of Jan. 2. This was the first of two fires. After the fire was set, it roused Breen, Watson's fellow watchman, who called on Watson to join him in putting it out. They extinguished the fire, after which Watson laid down, pretending to go to sleep. Breen went to sleep in good earnest, whereupon Watson got up and set fire to the vessel again, this time successfully.

To corroborate this testimony, and to show a prior intent on the part of Achorn to burn the ship, the defence also introduced the testimony of Francis Blume. He swears that he was employed by the Achorns as ship-keeper on board the vessel, while she lay at Muscongus. He kept her, alone, for about nineteen days after she was carried down to Muscongus. About the 17th or 18th of December, Edwin Achorn came on board and spoke to witness of his pecuniary embarrassments, telling him that creditors were taking measures to attach his property, including the ship. He then said: "Frank, how would you like to make some money out of it? Those thundering rogues in New-York will cheat me out of all my property." "Well," said witness, "if I can do it in any good kind of way, I will." "Well," said Achorn, "I will give you $5,000 if you will just stick a match in here and burn the d—d thing up." Witness asked what good that would do. Achorn said he had a good insurance on her; that would pay for all.

Witness declined giving any answer, saying he would answer next day. Next day Achorn came on board again, and had on that day and on several other occasions similar conversations with witness. Witness temporized with him for some days, and until about the end of December, when he left the employment, warning Achorn that if he, Achorn, fired the ship, he (Blume) would give information of what had passed.

To meet the testimony of Watson, the first witness, the plaintiffs rely first upon Watson's own *ex parte* affidavit, taken as one of the preliminary proofs to be transmitted to the insurers immediately after the fire. In that affidavit he testified that he and Breen were asleep on board on the night of January 2, when they were aroused by the fire; that they extinguished it as supposed; that at the time of the breaking out of the fire there was a stove in the between decks, in which there was a fire, and deponent *supposes and believes that the first fire must have originated from a spark from said stove falling upon the cabin skylight and from that down into the cabin*: that Watson and Breen watched until three or four o'clock, when Breen turned in, and afterwards Watson, without intending it, fell asleep; that they were aroused about four or five o'clock, by persons coming off from the shore, and found the ship on fire; that every effort was made to save her, without success; that deponent *could only account for the second fire by supposing that it proceeded from sparks from the first, which were not extinguished*; and that *every care had been taken*, by Breen and Watson, to guard against fire.

Second—The plaintiffs rely to break down Watson's testimony, on a deposition of his, taken on commission early in this litigation, when he was examined by both sides, and testified to the same effect as in his affidavit just mentioned.

Third—They rely on evidence to prove an *alibi* on behalf of Mr. Achorn, at the time specified by Watson as that of Achorn's proposal to him to burn the vessel. Five or six witnesses testify that they knew Achorn, and that about six or seven in the evening of Jan 1 (New-Year's day) they saw him at Kaler's Corner, a place about twelve or fifteen miles distant from Round Pond. Another witness met Mr. Achorn a short time later, on his way home from Kaler's Corner. Lastly his son and daughter testify that he came home early New Year's evening, and remained at home all the evening and night. His wife and his son's wife were offered as witnesses to the same point, but were excluded as incompetent, the father and son being assignors of the claim.

Fourth—Mr. Achorn himself being examined denies most positively that he ever had the interviews or made the proposals testified to, or had any hand in the destruction of the vessel.

To rebut the *alibi* set up, the defence have called three or four witnesses who testify that Achorn was at the dance at Round Pond on the evening of Jan. 1, and four or five more who testify that he spent the night at Muscongus. The plaintiff, on the other hand, calls four or five persons who attended the dance the musician, joiner who worked on the ship, the storekeeper in whose building it was held, &c., who all testify that Achorn was not there.

Similar evidence is relied on to break down Blume's testimony. There is also a good deal of testimony to impeach and sustain the credibility of the various witnesses.

Altogether the cause is remarkable, and has attracted much attention during the two weeks it has been on trial. The counsel for plaintiff are Gilbert Dean and Francis B. Cutting, Esqrs. For the defence, Messrs. E. W. Stoughton, Mr. Stoughton, his brother, from Vermont, formerly District-Attorney; and Charles O'Conor.

Before Justice Bosworth.

FRAUDULENT DISCOUNT.

The Marine Bank of the City of New-York vs. Nelson Clements.—This suit is brought to recover the amount of a note which had been discounted by the bank according to its usual course of business. The facts appear to be, that about the 8th of May, 1856, the International Insurance Company became insolvent; that its President borrowed $3 500 upon an interest of 24 ₱ cent.; to secure the payment of this sum he issued a stock note, and, as collateral security, gave a number of notes amounting in the whole to the sum of $5,002 50, indorsing them as President of the Company. On the 27th of June the Board of Directors suspended him, because he had issued notes of the Company above $1,000.

The notes so given as collateral were transferred by the lender upon them, Mr. McCready, to one J. D. Fitch, with notice of their illegal consideration. Mr. Fitch had them discounted by the Marine Bank, of which bank he was a Director, on the 13th of August.

On the 17th of August that one of these notes, which was made by this defendant, Nelson Clements, fell due, and, not being paid, the bank sues upon it.

The defendants set up that notice of its illegal consideration was given to all the parties; that the President had no power to borrow money to such an extent, or without the express previous consent of the Board of Directors, or their ratification.

The Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs of $1,319 18, and found specifically: 1. That the plaintiffs were *bona fide* holders of the note in suit, for value paid in due course of business, before maturity, and without notice; and, 2. That the President had the power to indorse and transfer the notes in the manner and form as asserted.

Recent Cases.

The following are reports of several recent decisions of importance:

ACTION ON PREMIUM NOTES—FAILURE TO SUBSCRIBE.

Holbrook vs. Wilson—(Superior Court, General Term.) This case was argued at the General Term, December, 1858, on a motion by plaintiff for judgment on a verdict in his favor. The action was on a note made by the defendants to their own order, and indorsed by them in blank to the Atlas Insurance Company, and subsequently, but before its maturity, delivered to the plaintiff. The defence was, the note was made upon agreement that the Company should hold it and appropriate it in payment of insurance premiums, and not otherwise; that the officers of the Company, in inducing the defendants to make it, fraudulently represented that the Company was prosperous, and would be able to issue policies for premiums to the full amount of the note, while in reality it was insolvent; and shortly after making the note, the Company was closed and a receiver appointed; and finally, that the plaintiff took the note with knowledge of these facts and paid no consideration for it. On the trial of the cause, the note was proven to have been delivered on the 8th day of January, 1856, to Mr. Hinckley, an officer of the Company. The receipt given by the Secretary was to the effect "that the note was for the subscription to the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, to be held and used by the Company for the purpose of paying the losses of the Company, or to be used in raising money to be applied to the payment of said losses." An injunction was served on the Company on the 5th day of March, 1856, and the Receiver commenced his duties on the 20th day of that month. Insurances were effected against the note. Four or five risks were indorsed on it as the parties agreed. The note was transferred by the Company to Nelson and Sturges as collateral security for a loan made by them to such Company, and such loan has not been paid. Nelson was a trustee of the Company, and acting President when the note was transferred. The plaintiff was his partner, and bought the note of Nelson and Sturges, with knowledge of the circumstances, and the plaintiff testified that it was likely he knew when he took the note what its consideration was. The Court directed the Jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff, and ordered that the defendant's exceptions be considered in the first instance at the general term. On these exceptions the cause now came up.

By the Court, Hoffman J., (after disposing of certain of the exceptions of no general interest.)—The question arises upon the case, whether the judgment on the verdict ought to be for the plaintiff or defendant? (Code, § 265.)

It has been decided in this Court, that where a note given on a subscription like the present had been transferred before maturity to a Bank to be discounted, with other notes, for the general purposes of the Company holding it, the Bank could recover, unless chargeable with notice of an intended and actual misappropriation. (The Central Bank of Brooklyn *vs.* ———, General Term, ——— 1857.)

The Company in the present case knew that the note was given as part of Rich and Knowlton's subscription, and the defendants were apprised of the nature and object of this arrangement. Nelson took the note as trustee either for parties who had previously loaned money to the Company, or to use for the purpose of securing parties who should lend their notes as makers or indorsers for the benefit of the Company.

I shall assume that Nelson stood in no better position than the Company, nor the plaintiff in a better one than Nelson. Then if the Company could not recover upon one of Rich & Knowlton's notes, given for the remaining $1,500 of the subscription, the plaintiff cannot recover on the present note.

This brings us to the question: Have the defendants shown that the condition was not fulfilled? They have given a promissory note; have failed to establish any fraudulent representations which could defeat the Company's claim upon it; and if they could avail themselves of an exemption arising from the failure of a condition upon which they allege the note was given, they must make out that failure fully and explicitly. It is similar to the rule declared in The Bank of the United States *vs.* Davis. (2 Hill, R. 459.) The defendants have fallen short of doing this. The Secretary of the Company, called by themselves as a witness, states that $300,000 was made up, not including the amount marked in pencil on the subscription books. The previous subscription of $40,000 was included in this estimate. Why it should not be so does not appear. He adds, that of the amount of $300 000 the sum of $37,000 was subscribed by other Insurance Companies. But there is no evidence to show what companies subscribed, nor that they were prohibited from subscribing, or could not lawfully do so. The witness says, also, that the $40,000 was not all paid in notes or cash; $36,000 only was. He included the $40,000 in his estimate. That it was payable in four months. Thirty-six thousand dollars was paid in notes.

This is the whole of the evidence, all supplied by the defendants themselves. They have not proved that the subscription was not filled up to $300,000, as required. But again, if this is doubtful, there is another view of the case which seems decisive against the defendants. Have not the parties waived the objection that the subscription was complete by giving their notes? It may be that had they been sued for the subscription money, the defence would have availed them; but the delivery of the notes was either a waiver of the condition, or an admission that it had been complied with. It is sworn to by Rich that when he got the notes of the defendants, he informed them of the terms of the $400,000 subscription. The note was given and made on the 8th day of January, 1856, though dated the 8th of November, 1855, and the receipt was given after the note, though dated in December, 1855. The terms of the resolution of Nov. 8, 1858, were that the subscription was to be binding when $300,000 was subscribed. There was nothing as to restoring notes or refunding cash, if the subscription fell short; and I think that the giving of the notes two men by after the resolution, and with a knowledge of its terms, was an implied admission of the defendant's being satisfied as to the filling up of the stock.

The plaintiff must have judgment upon the verdict. Mr. Britton for the plaintiff; Mr. Emerson for the defendant.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE—DAMAGES.

Stevenson vs. Buxton—(Supreme Court—Special Term.) This was an action for specific performance of a contract of sale of real property. The facts were that, on Oct. 21, 1856, the defendant sold to the plaintiff the house and lot No. 152 West Thirty-second-street, for $5,000; terms, $1,600 cash, the balance by assuming a mortgage then on the premises for $3,500. $100 of the $1,600 was paid by plaintiff at the time of signing the contract. The plaintiff, subsequently, tendered the $900 remaining due, and demanded a performance fulfillment of the contract on the part of defendant. The defendant failed to convey, however, and the plaintiff brought this action to enforce specific performance. The defence was that defendant had not title to the premises, and could not perform.

Davies, J.—When the distinction existed between legal and equitable proceedings, and those rights were enforced in different tribunals, it would have been the usual course on a bill filed in equity, to compel a specific performance, and if it appeared that it was impossible for the defendant to comply, to dismiss the bill and leave the plaintiff to his action at law to recover the damages which he might have sustained. It may be doubted whether such a procedure is necessary under our present system. The Code was intended to obviate such necessity and to afford the plaintiff all the relief he might be entitled to without reference to the particular form of the action. In Wiswall *vs.* McGown (2 B. S. C. R., 270) the bill was filed for a specific performance, and it appeared that the defendant had not the power to comply. The Assistant Vice Chancellor referred it to a master to ascertain the damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the refusal of the defendant to perform and fulfill his contract. It is true that that portion of the decree was reversed in this Court, but it was under the old system, where legal and equitable relief were enforced in different tribunals, and it was upon the ground that a Court of law was the only proper forum to enforce a claim for damages only. The distinction between legal and equitable remedies is now abolished, and I can see no necessity or propriety in dismissing this complaint, that the plaintiff may institute a new action to recover the damages which he has sustained. I cannot think such a procedure in harmony with either the letter or spirit of the Code. All the rights of the parties can be determined in the present action, and no necessity now exists for resorting to another. An order will be entered for a reference to ascertain the damages which the plaintiff has sustained by reason of the refusal of the defendant to comply with his contract; and on the coming in of his report a judgment will be entered that he pay the costs of this action, and specifically perform his contract, and on his failure to do so, that the plaintiff have judgment against him for the amount so reported to be due, with the costs of this action.

HUSBAND AND WIFE—VOLUNTARY SETTLEMENT.

Goff vs. Bullard—(Supreme Court, Special Term.) This was a judgment creditor's suit to reach property settled by a husband on his wife. The facts appear in the opinion.

Davies, J.—The defendant, Bullard, was indebted to plaintiff in February, 1855, for money loaned to him by plaintiff. Judgment was recovered Dec. 8, 1856, and execution issued and returned *nulla bona*. Whereupon the plaintiff files his complaint to reach property of the defendant in the judgment, and that the same may be applied to its payment. It also prays for the appointment of a Receiver.

It is alleged, on the part of the defendant, that certain real estate particularly claimed is not the property of the defendant, but that of his wife.

First—If the real estate is to be regarded as that of the husband being indebted at the time of the settlement on his wife, he could not make the same to defeat his creditors. (Mead *vs.* Gregg, 12 Barb., 653; Read *vs.* Livingstone, 3 John., Ch. R., 481.)

But it is contended that the real estate was purchased with the money of the wife, and therefore a Court of Equity must protect her. The wife received from her father some $1,100, $300 of which was applied to payment of a debt of her husband, and the balance was expended in the purchase of raw material, which, after being manufactured by the husband, was sold or exchanged for this real estate. Clearly, therefore, this manufactured article became the property of the husband, and that which was received in exchange for it equally was his property. (Lovett *vs.* Robinson, 7 How. P. R., 105; Switzer *vs.* Valentine, 10 do., 109.)

That the parties thus regarded the transaction is manifested by the circumstance that the deed of April 13, 1855, given on the purchase of the premises, was made to Bullard, and not to his wife, as it naturally would have been if the parties at the time had regarded it as a purchase of the wife, and with her money. It is true that in March, 1856, the title was charged from Bullard to his wife, and it is said that it originally was intended the deed should have been taken in her name.

In my view of this case, that would not have altered the rights of the parties, or varied them in any respect. It would seem that the price agreed to be paid for these six lots was $3,000 or $500 a lot. It would also appear that the whole consideration was secured by three mortgages executed on the premises of $1,000 each, and each mortgage covered two lots. The mortgages were given by Bullard and his wife. One of these mortgages was paid off on the 14th of February, 1856, and the other two on the 29th of September, 1856. I fail to see that Mrs. Bullard paid any part of the money, or in any way furnished the means or any part of it to pay off these mortgages, and their payment furnished the real consideration money of the purchase of the premises.

The presumption is that as it was the debt of Bullard he provided the means to liquidate it.

There must be judgment for the plaintiff with costs, and a Receiver appointed in case the same is not paid, and the defendant must be directed to convey said premises to the Receiver, and he be authorized to sell the same, and of the proceeds pay the plaintiff's judgment.

REMOVAL OF CAUSE TO FEDERAL COURT.

Disbrow vs. Driggs—(Supreme Court—Special Term—In this cause defendant moved to discharge an attachment; after which, on his motion, an order was made transmitting the cause to the U. S. Circuit Court. The plaintiff now moved to vacate the latter order.

Held, by Justice Davies, 1. That it seems a State Court cannot entertain a motion to vacate an order of removal to the U. S. Courts after the cause has been transmitted to the Circuit Court. The appropriate place for such a motion, which, in effect, is to remand the cause to the State Court, is in the forum where the cause is pending.

2. That in the present case the cause was properly removed to the Circuit Court. The appearance of the defendant to obtain a discharge of the attachment under section 240 of the Code, was no more an appearance in the cause than the execution of the undertaking in Durand *vs.* Hollins, (3 Duer, 686.) It certainly did not bring the case within the principle decided in Cooley *vs.* Lawrence, (12 How., 176,) which case was put upon the ground that the appearance there was an act importing that he submitted the determination of a material question of his case to the judgment of the Court. Nothing of this kind was submitted to the State Court by the defendant on his application under section 240, to the officer granting the attachment for an order discharging it.

Motion to vacate the order of removal denied with $10 costs.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Woods vs. Taylor—(Supreme Court—Special Term)—Action for foreclosure of a mortgage.—Davies, J.—On the 25th of February, 1856, Mrs. James became the owner of the fee of the mortgaged premises, and the next day, she paid off and purchased from Leggett, the holder, a previous mortgage on the property, given by Irons. It was an actual payment by herself, then the owner of the fee, and it extinguished the mortgage. (Russell *vs.* Piston, 3 Selden, 171.) It certainly could never be set up to defeat a mortgage of a *bona fide* holder, who had the covenant of the owner that the premises were free and clear of all prior liens, by a party who took such mortgage only as security for a precedent debt, and who parted with nothing on the faith of it. The circumstance that the assignment of this paid-off and extinguished mortgage was not put on record until Aug. 7, 1858, though, it is alleged, it was delivered to the assignee in March, 1857, and above one month after the judgment of foreclosure and sale was made in this case, certainly throws much suspicion on the transaction. Taylor, the now holder of this bond and mortgage, is the brother-in-law of the defendant James, and the silence of the defendant James as to this outstanding mortgage, during the progress of the foreclosure suit, is not a little remarkable. I have no doubt that the plaintiff, under the facts and circumstances disclosed in this case, is entitled to a decree declaring his mortgage entitled to priority, and the usual decree of foreclosure and sale, such allowance to the plaintiff as the code authorizes.

For plaintiff, F. F. Marbury. For defendant, Messrs. G. and T. D. Pelton and Levi S. Chatfield.

Lynching—A Negro Burned Alive—Horrible Affair.

The following account of the burning of a negro at the stake by a mob, for the murder of his master, is given by a correspondent of the Maysville *Eagle*. It took place at Troy, Ky.

On New Years' day the annual negro sales took place at Troy, the county seat, and there was quite a collection of people there; everything went on smoothly until about 3 o'clock in the evening, when Mr. James Calaway, a brother in-law of the deceased, mounted upon an old goods-box before a store door, and addressed the people for about fifteen minutes. He said if the mass of the people felt as he did, and would do their duty, which he believed they would, that they would take the black murderer out of jail and burn him at the stake, in the presence of all the negroes that were there, to set an example before them, and show them what will be the result of all such conduct if there should ever be such again. Then he closed by saying, "All that feel as I do will follow me." He then leaped from the stand, and there was a general shout given, and he led the way to the jail, and nine-tenths of the multitude followed. On arriving at the jail they found the sheriff and jailor, who did all they could to suppress the mob, but all to no purpose. They now mustered some 800 or 1,000 strong. They then commenced with sledge hammers, crowbars and axes, and in about an hour entered the jail and brought forward their victim (the negro murderer.) They marched him to the centre of the jail-yard, drove down a large stake and chained him, in an erect position, hand and feet fast to the stake. There was an abundance of shavings and fine split wood piled around him—this consumed some half hour. During this time the negro talked to the negroes that gathered round him. He told them that he had a good master, and that he was always treated too well and given too many liberties, and for them to take warning in time and never do as he had done. Then the torch was applied, and he seemed to be entirely indifferent about it until the flames began to burn as high as his knees. Then he began to twist, and snort, and groan, and in about a minute more he commenced to scream. He gave some of the most hideous screams that I ever heard come from any human being. I could not stand to see any more and left. When I left the flames were burning as high as his head. I was only a spectator, took no hand either for or against. I think that there were some 1,500 or 2,000 people to witness this dreadful scene, and 200 or 300 negroes.

Rubans Dahlia.—This is the name given to an entirely new article of dress trimmings which has just been introduced for ladies' dresses, bonnets, etc. It is a brilliant article, and destined to become very popular. Mrs. Francis Ann Kemble appeared yesterday before her audience, dressed in a rich and elegant costume trimmed with this new fabric. We are informed that the factories, in Bremen, engaged in the production of the "Rubens Dahlia," are so crowded with orders as to be compelled to run night and day, and yet cannot supply the demand.—*Express.*

Mr. Aaron Bailey, one of the oldest residents of the town of Vienna, N. Y., died, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. V. P. Barker, in that town, on Thursday, Jan. 6, at the advanced age of 80 years and 6 months. Deceased was born in Connecticut in 1778, and removed to Vienna in 1803, where he resided up to the day of his death.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 4,023 bbls. Flour, 580 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Oats, 1,073 pkgs. Provisions, and 131 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are freely offered, and are heavy, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 6,000 bags at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds include 100 bags Java at 14¾c.; 250 bags Maracaibo at 12¼c.@12¾c.; and 22 bags stained Laguayra on private terms.

COTTON—Sales were made to-day of 600 bales, here, at uniform prices. Sales were also reported of a considerable quantity in transit, but they were not authenticated.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
Middling, ₱ lb...	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	13	13¼	13⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active, to-day, for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, and prices steadily favor sellers, who, anticipating a further rise, are not offering their supplies freely. The demand comes mainly from the trade. There is also a fair inquiry from speculators. The transactions since our last comprise 10,500 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl........	$4 00 @ 4 75
Superfine State..........	5 25 @ 5 40
Extra State..........	5 85 @ 6 10
Superfine Western..........	5 25 @ 5 40
Fancy Ohio..........	5 50 @ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	5 85 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio..........	6 15 @ 7 25
Fancy Genesee..........	6 20 @ 6 30
Extra Genesee..........	6 38 @ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri..........	6 50 @ 8 75

Canadian Flour is in light supply and moderate request, at $6 30@$7 10 for low to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Southern continues in brisk request at advancing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,250 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 80@$6 15 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 20@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are quoted at $19 50@$19 75 each. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37½@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, by auction, to-day, 2,233 boxes Sicily Oranges at $1 50@$2 05, and 712 boxes do. Lemons at $1 80@$2 15 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and prices have exhibited increased firmness. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels, including choice White Canada on private terms; good White Michigan at $1 50; ordinary White Western at $1 40; Mixed Western at $1 37; Milwaukee Club (conditionally) at $1 25; and choice White Kentucky at $1 70 ₱ bush. Corn is quiet: old Mixed Western is held firmly at 88c., and buyers offer 86c. ₱ bush.; no important sales have been made; the transactions in new Corn comprise 8,700 bush. at 84c. for White and Yellow Southern, and 82c. for Yellow Jersey, ₱ bush. Rye and Barley are inactive. Oats are in limited demand at declining rates. We quote Canada, at 61c.@64c.; Western, at 60c.@63c.; State, at 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c.; and Southern, at 48c.@54c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made to-day, of 250 bales North River, at 75c.@80c., for shipment; and 90c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are quiet, yet prices unaltered.

HONEY—Sales 24 bbls. Cuba, free, at 72c. ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Desirable lots of last year's crop are in light supply and fair demand. Other kinds are partially neglected. Prices are unaltered. Crop of 1858, 10c.@18c.; old, 2c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Holders ask full prices, but the sales to-day have been unimportant.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request, at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 600 bbls. New-Orleans, at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after, including Common, at $1 77 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. 850 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been reported sold, at 49c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been purchased to the extent of 4,500 bbls., inferior to selected, at 48c.@58c., holders generally asking, towards the close, 60c., for Prime, ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is held above the views of purchasers, and is quiet. Linseed Oil is in good demand, at 69c.@71c ₱ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active to-day, and prices are rather heavy. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $18 25@$18 50 for new Mess, here; $18 60 for do., deliverable in Summer; $17 62½ for old Mess; and $13 50@$13 70 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, including Hams at 9c.@9¼c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c., ₱ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is active and advancing; sales 2,000 tcs. and bbls., at 12c.@12¼c., here, and 12½c. for Spring delivery, ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at uniform rates; sales, to-day, 475 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc.. Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 8c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 250 tcs. at $3 50@$4 25, the latter an extra rate, ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 6 casks Nutmegs on private terms; 300 bags Pepper at 9¾c.; and small lots of Pimento at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been pretty freely dealt in, sales having been made of 675 hhds., nearly all New-Orleans, within a range of from 7¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; 209 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $7 44@$8 ₱ 100 lbs.; and 300 boxes Havana at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day passed off quite satisfactorily. We annex a report of the lots sold by L. M. Hoffman & Co., imported by N. B. Palmer & Co., terms six months:

Hyson—39 hf. ch. at 44c.; 20 do., 37c.; 28 do., 35c.; 43 do., 34c.; 24 do., 32c.; 6 do., 30c.; 29 do., 23½c.

Young Hyson—10 hf. ch. at 46c.; 280 do., 45½c.; 66 do., 38½c.; 127 do., 37c.; 10 do., 36½c.; 264 do., 35c.; 44 do., 34c.; 50 do., 33½c.; 33 do., 32½c.; 43 do., 31½c.; 135 do., 31c.; 122 do., 30c.; 133 do., 29c.; 102 do., 27c.; 34 do., 26½c.; 72 do., 26c.; 33 do. 25½c.; 68 do., 25c.; 190 do., 24c.; 85 do., 22½c.

Twankay—13 hf. ch. at 84½c.; 13 do., 27½c.; 53 do., 25½c.

Gunpowder—9 hf. ch. at 66c.; 19 do., 52½c.; 20 do., 48c.; 35 do., 47c.; 53 do., 36c; 20 do., 33c; 25 do. 26c.

Imperial—10 hf. ch. at 66c.; 30 do., 53½c.; 10 do., 48½c.; 13 do., 48c.; 7 do., 45c.; 10 do., 42½c.; 19 do., 38c., 32 do., 32½c.; 62 do., 31c.; 40 do., 30½c.; 23 do., 30c.

Oolong—40 hf. ch., 45c.; 50 do., 42c.; 50 do., 40½c.; 100 do., 40c.; 10 do., 39c; 90 do. 38c.

Pouchong—50 hf. ch. at 30½c.; 134 do., 30c.

Souchong—146 ch. at 30c.; 50 hf. do., 30c.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day, of 430 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@27c., chiefly at 26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 50 tons Bark, in bags, at 22s. 6d. ₱ 1,000 lbs. Resin at about 2s. 3d.; and 50 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s. For London, 50 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 9d.; and 500 Oil Cakes, on private terms. For Galway, by steamer, small engagements were reported, on private terms. For Hamburg, by steamer, 12,000 bushels Corn, at 12d. For Bremen, 20 tons measurement goods, at 27s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 30 tons measurement goods, at 25s. For St. Johns, Newfoundland, a vessel with flour, at 1s. 10d. For New-Orleans, 5,000 bushels Oats, on private terms.

Western Pork Trade.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Jan. 26 states that its annual report of pork-packing in the West is withheld, in order to obtain complete returns from places where packing is still in progress. "The returns we have show an increase of about 240,000 hogs, and those to come in will increase this excess. The decrease in weight will be equal to 130,000 (not over 150,000) hogs, and there is no doubt in our mind now that the net increase, after deducting for the weight, will be equal to 100,000 hogs, perhaps over, but not under this. The whole number of houses engaged, this season, in Cincinnati, was forty-five, and the whole number of hogs packed, as reported by them, is 382,826. Our last report of receipts was made two weeks ago, in which we gave the total receipts as 353,282. Since then about 3,000 have been received, but they may be called the ordinary receipts. The figures compare as follows:

Number of Hogs reported by packers..........382,826
Number of Hogs received..........353,282

Difference..........29,544

The following table shows the number of Hogs packed in this city each year, the last 27 years:

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1833..........	85,000	1847..........	250,000
1834..........	123,000	1848..........	475,000
1835..........	162,000	1849..........	410,000
1836..........	123,000	1850..........	393,000
1837..........	103,000	1851..........	334,000
1838..........	182,000	1852..........	352,000
1839..........	190,000	1853..........	361,000
1840..........	95,000	1854..........	421,000
1841..........	160,000	1855..........	355,786
1842..........	220,000	1856..........	405,396
1843..........	250,000	1857..........	344,512
1844..........	240,000	1858..........	446,677
1845..........	196,000	1859..........	378,721
1846..........	205,000		

There can be no doubt that the abolition of the custom of paying premiums for slaughtering, kept away from this city 50,000 hogs, which would otherwise have come here. The returns made to us by the packers of this city, of the average weight of hogs, the present and the previous season, compare as follows:

Average weight last season, lbs..........203¼
Average weight this season, lbs..........187⅜

This is a falling off, as compared with last season, of about 7½ ₱ cent.

The average yield of lard ₱ hog, each season, is shown as follows:

Last season, lbs..........26¼
This season, lbs..........22

This is a falling off of 4¼ lbs. ₱ hog.

We did not succeed in obtaining the comparative weights from all the houses, but did from a sufficient number, we think, to make the comparison given above as accurate as is necessary."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

READY ON FRIDAY.
HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH,
For February, 1859.
Table of Contents.
Consumption—Its Cure.
Cellars.
Poverty, Disease and Crime.
Warming Churches.
Broken Bones.
True Temperance.
And a number of other articles useful to everybody.
Subscription only $1 per year.
Specimen numbers 10 cents each.
Address HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH, H. B. PRICE, Publisher, No. 3 Everett House, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK MUSICAL REVIEW AND GAZETTE has just entered upon its 10th year. It is published every other Saturday by MASON BROTHERS, New-York. Dr. Lowell Mason is one of its regular contributors. Each number contains sixteen quarto pages, including four pages of new music. Terms $1 per annum, in advance—Clubs at lower rates; to Clergymen 50 cents per annum. Specimen copies sent to any address, gratuitously.

MOUNT VERNON PICTURES.—THREE beautiful representations of the Home and Tomb of Washington, published by N. S. Bennett, of Alexandria, Va., in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund. The three views, lithographed in colors, are sold at $2 50 for the three, or $1 for single copy. Can be sent by mail without injury. Exclusive rights given to good canvassers. LEGRAND ABBOTT, General Agent for the United States, No. 293 Broadway, office No. 5.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the birthday of the Father of our country, Gen George Washington, on the 22d of February; also to prevail on the honorable gentlemen of the United States Senate to pass the bill to give the poor and needy old soldier of 1812 and the widows a pension to relieve their distressed situation—it is for those only we ask, the wealthy portion will be satisfied. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE MISSION CHURCH.—The Rev. S. Herbert Lancey will preach a sermon for the benefit of the Dorcas Society of this Church, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Origin, Design and Benefits of the Dorcas Society.* A collection will be taken.

THE HOOSIER PREACHER, DR. JACKSON, will preach his farewell sermon in the Greene-street M. E. Church, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is Stamped with the Trade Mark of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

MOURNING CLOAKS OF BOMBAZINE AND CRAPE,
Cost $14 and $16, for sale at $6, $8 and $10. Also, the entire stock at an immense reduction to close the business.
Great inducements offered to purchasers at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 519 Broadway.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have Letters Patent of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell
LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.
Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.
The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:
Douglas & Sherwood,
J. Wilcox & Co.,
W. S. & C. H. Thomson,
Shelton & Osborn Skirt Co.,
Osborn & Cheeseman,
Downs & Bassett,
Hayden & Harrison,
Chas. A. Postley,
Joseph W. Bradley,
W. H. Reed & Co.,
The Union Skirt Co.,
Isaac Myers,
Jas Greenwood,
C. L. Harding,
Nathan's Manufacturing Co.,
Wallace & Sons,
J. P. Moran & Co.,
Frost & Co.,
Samuel H. Doughty,
D. M. Bassett & Co.,
M. Donnelly & Co.,
O. H. Barnard,
Wm. Blackington, Agent,
F. Hull & Co.,
J. C. Brown,
Ames Brothers,
J. H. Kerner & Co.,
B. Dodd,
North, Sherman & Co.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Selling off at what they will bring
to close the concern.
Immense bargains offered at
SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 651 Broadway.
A lot of Collars at less than half price.

SINGLE AND SEVERE
In restriction to specialité. Lowness of charges.
FULL AND ABUNDANT
In richness and trustworthiness of resulting products.
LADIES READY-MADE LINEN, NO. 987 BROADWAY.

N. PEARNES' UP-TOWN METROPOLITAN SHIRT AND HOSIERY STORE.—No. 317 6th-av. We will sell, for two or three weeks only, at a TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE, the balance of our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, such as Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Collars, &c., &c. Also, in connection with the above, Madame PEARNES' Winter stock of Boys' clothing.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting bustle, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
and THE TRADE GENERALLY
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
WRITING PAPERS,
all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
SAMPLES OF ENVELOPES forwarded free of expense on application.
NEGBAUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 WILLIAM ST.,
Near Beekman, New-York.
Sole Agents for the
CHATSWORTH AND MOUNT VERNON WRITING PAPERS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER-DEALERS,
No. 11 Cliff-st., New-York,
Offer for sale, at the lowest market prices a very large assortment of Writing, Printing, Hardware, Wrapping, Hanging, Tissue and Colored Papers.

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PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS of all kinds for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
ARE THE SOLE AGENTS
of the
NEW-YORK STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
AND HAVE
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail,
THE
BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH VIEWS, COLORED AND PLAIN.

Views on glass include the most noted scenes in every country in Europe, in America, in Egypt and the Holy Land, whether their celebrity is owing to natural beauty or historic association. The monuments of Egypt, Jerusalem and its environs, Constantinople and the Golden Horn, Greece and Italy with their classic ruins, the Alps and Pyrenees, the romantic Rhine, the grand Cathedrals, magnificent Palaces, the principal Cities, and all the greatest works of art, ancient and modern, have been prepared for the stereoscope with the most exquisite skill and the most astonishing fidelity.

Paper views include landscapes and noted edifices in America, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Spain, Germany and Holland. These vary in degree of photographic excellence, but all have the wonderful stereoscopic effect, and convey the most faithful impression of the objects which they represent. In addition to out door views, the pictures on paper comprise a great variety of scenes, or *tableaux vivants*, such as Ball Rooms, Pic-Nics, Fireside and Family Groups, Characters and Situations from the Drama, Still Life, such as Game, Fruits and Flowers, Statuary, &c.

An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures..........$3
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An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures..........6
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An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures..........9
An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures..........10
An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures..........11
An Instrument, with one dozen Pictures..........12
An Instrument, on stand, with one dozen Pictures..........10
An Instrument, on stand, with one dozen Pictures..........12
An Instrument, for parlor, of rosewood, to hold 45 Elliott's and others' finest Paper Pictures..........45
An Instrument, with 25 Glass Pictures..........67
An Instrument, with 25 Glass Pictures, col'd and plain 78
An Instrument to hold 100 views..........75

D. APPLETON & CO. would call attention to the new feature which they have introduced, that of taking FAMILY GROUPS, of from five to twenty persons, for the Stereoscope. The figures in these groups are arranged in drawing-room scenes, or at breakfast, presenting life-like pictures, which cannot be had in any other way.

Persons at a distance sending us $5, $10, $15, $20, or $25, can have a good instrument, and such slides as they may designate, sent by express to destination.

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$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL,—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Ireland as it is—Our Gal—Bryan O'Lynn—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Invasion of Ireland—Harold Hawk—Rival Clowns.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Mysteries of Paris—Mazeppa

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Wren Family—Equestrianism

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, Jan. 29, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Neither of the expected European steamers, now overdue, had been heard from at a late hour last night. The weather at Halifax, at midnight, was clear, while at Sandy Hook it was hazy and rainy.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of more than usual importance, involving the loss of the Pacific Railroad bill, for the present session at least, and the temporary rejection of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. In the Senate, the act providing for the payment of the House Investigating Committee expenses was passed. A resolution, requiring more promptness in the mail service between this City and Washington, was passed. Five thousand extra copies of the majority and minority reports on Cuba were ordered to be printed. Information was asked for relative to Col. WRIGHT's campaign against the Oregon Indians. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and, after protracted discussions on various propositions, an amendment offered by Mr. DOOLITTLE that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to advertise for estimates and proposals for Northern and Southern routes, leaving the Central one as provided for in the bill, was adopted as a final section, when, on motion of Mr. SIMMONS, all between the enacting clause and the final section was stricken out, by a vote of 38 to 20—thus killing the railroad. Various propositions were then made to recommit the bill, but a general disposition was manifested to let it rest for the session, and it was put upon its final passage, as emasculated, and agreed to by a vote of 31 against 20. The title of the bill was then changed to correspond with the context, and the Senate adjourned at a late hour. In the House, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, proposing to curtail the number of Foreign missions, was rejected. The amendment proposing to reduce the Colonization Society appropriation from $75,000 to $45,000, was also rejected, as was also the proposition to strike out the entire clause. The bill was then rejected, 99 to 88. A reconsideration was immediately moved, and carried after a number of explanatory speeches. Motions to strike out the missions to Austria, Switzerland, Rome and Buenos Ayres, were severally rejected; and a motion to strike out the mission to Persia prevailed. The House then again rejected the bill, 94 to 91. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table, but the House adjourned before the vote was taken. During the proceedings a colloquy of a somewhat personal nature occurred between Speaker ORR and Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, which occasioned considerable excitement, but satisfactory mutual explanations took place before the adjournment.

A gentleman connected with the Sonora Surveying Expedition, under Capt. STONE, has arrived in Washington with dispatches for the State Department. The condition of Sonora is represented by him to be deplorable in the extreme, from the prevailing domestic dissensions, and the people are stated to be not only willing but anxious that the country should be occupied by the United States. PESCHEIRA had failed in his attempt to raise more troops, though he was absent in Sinoloa, preparing to make his contemplated attack on Mazatlan. The people generally were very much incensed against PESCHEIRA, and at Hermosilla they had liberated two citizens who had been imprisoned by his order, and paraded the streets, carrying them in triumph, with shouts of "Viva los Americanos! Death to PESCHEIRA!"

The Legislature did considerable of interest yesterday. In the Senate a variety of bills were reported favorably—among them the one to amend the law for the regulation of the port of New-York. Notice was given of a bill requiring annual reports from the Corporation Attorney and other officers of the City. Concurrent resolutions were introduced for the amendment of the Constitution relative to the Court of Appeals. In the Assembly, the bill passed on Wednesday, authorizing counsel in criminal cases to apply for a *nolle prosequi*, was recalled from the Senate, on motion of Mr. DURYEA, on the ground that it is mischievous in its tendency. A motion made in Committee of the Whole, to require unclaimed deposits and dividends of Savings Banks to be paid into the State Treasury, was lost by a large majority. This was considered as a test question, and to decide permanently against the proposition to appropriate these moneys for public purposes. The bill providing for the trial of the Quarantine rioters came up in the afternoon in Committee of the Whole, but no action was taken upon it. A motion was made to recommit it, on the ground that it had not been properly considered by the Judiciary Committee, and that improper means had been employed to obtain an early report. The name of the correspondent of the Brooklyn *Star* was mentioned in connection with it, but it was imperatively denied that he had approached the Committee in any shape in connection with the motion.

California advices to the 3d inst. have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. The report of the State Treasurer to the Legislature shows that over half-a-million of dollars were in the Treasury at the close of the year. There was a considerable deficiency, however, in the treasury of San Francisco, and it was feared that the July interest on the bonded debt would not be paid. News from Fraser's River to the 27th December had been received. The weather was moderate, and the mining prospects favorable.

Our correspondence from Kansas will be found to contain some interesting accounts of Kansas affairs, including a letter from JOHN BROWN, of Ossawatomie. BROWN boasts that he, with some confederates, went over into Missouri, and carried off a number of slaves and other property. This Ossawatomie BROWN is the same to whom GERRIT SMITH, in his electioneering speeches last Fall, attributed the salvation of Kansas.

General PAEZ, according to latest advices, arrived at Puerto Cabello Jan. 4. On the following day he left for Valencia, the actual seat of Government of Venezuela. The amended and reduced tariff of Venezuela went into operation Jan. 1. The new Consul at Laguayra, Mr. ANDREW JACKSON SMITH, had entered upon the duties of his office.

We have some further intelligence relative to the revolutionary movement in Hayti. General GEFFRARD at last advices, held the Department of Artibonite, with his head-quarters at Gonaives, where he had 2,000 men, while SOULOUQUE at the same date was at the seaport of Arcahaye, with [illegible] men, intending to attack GEFFRARD. General GEFFRARD's family had been imprisoned.

Advices from Yucatan to the 12th inst. inform us of the triumph of the "Liberal" Party, who have offered an amnesty to the Indians—those not accepting it to be shot or banished for ten years.

The Presidents of the New-York Central, the New-York and Erie, the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, were in conference yesterday at Washington. Their session was private, but it is understood that their object is to bring about a uniformity of action between the lines named in regard to fares, freight charges, etc.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society held its twenty-seventh annual meeting at Boston yesterday. It was attended by all the great lights of the movement. The resolutions and speeches on the occasion professed unfaltering faith in the ultimate success of Abolitionism, but no new plans for its consummation were indicated.

A copy of "Auld Lang Syne" in the handwriting of its author was exhibited at the Burns Festival in Albany on Tuesday evening. The *Evening Journal* pronounces it a genuine autograph, purchased in London by HENRY STEVENS, Esq., of Massachusetts, and presented to the Albany Burns Club by Mr. J. V. L. PRUYN.

Before the Board of Aldermen, last evening, several communications were received from persons offering to repave Broadway with the Belgian pavement according to the specifications of WATERBURY's plan, at much lower rates than those stipulated for by Mr. WATERBURY. They were referred.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was adopted in favor of appointing a Committee to proceed to Albany to report any legislation that may affect the interests of the City. The report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy for 1859 was laid on the table.

The opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation that an Alderman can hold the office of Commissioner of Deeds was read, and Alderman SEAGRIST, after considerable debate, was appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

At the meeting of the Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the petition of the American Institute for a lease of Reservoir-square came up for consideration. Messrs. LEONARD and MEIGS, the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries of the Institute, urged its claims. Remonstrances against the square being used otherwise than as a public park were presented. But one of those holding lots facing on the square was in favor of the petition.

Professor MITCHEL delivered the fifth lecture of his course last evening, to an audience as numerous as any which has yet been in attendance. His subject was the "Stellar Universe." The benefit lecture will be delivered to-morrow evening, as Prof. M. leaves town on Monday.

The examination was resumed yesterday before Justice WELSH touching the charge of swindling preferred against the American Union of Inventors. Mayor TIEMANN, who was one of the witnesses, stated that the only connection he ever had with the Union was having presided at a preliminary meeting at the Cooper Institute following the formation of the Crystal Palace. He denied being one of the managers, although the office of President had been tendered him. The examination is not yet concluded.

A Coroner's inquisition was had yesterday in the case of the death of PATRICK GERAGHTY, who was reported to have died from violence received about a month ago in a low groggery in Baxter-street. A verdict was rendered charging the death of deceased to two men named CHARLES FIELDS and EDWARD ROONEY, and, on its rendition, the accused parties were locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

There was a slight fire in the early part of last evening in Beekman-street, which was extinguished before the arrival of the firemen. Having nothing else to do, the members of two rival fire engine companies got up a lively and enthusiastic fight. JOE HUTTON, foreman of Engine Company No. 40, had his nose broken, and both eyes nearly gouged out of his head. He was taken to the Hospital, and it is believed that he will lose his sight.

The Danish brig *Zephyr*, Captain O. SAUNE, from Copenhagen, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing in freight 1,171 bushels of barley.

Our column of Law Reports this morning will be found unusually interesting. In particular we refer to the case of Nesmith *vs.* The Atlantic Insurance Company, a heavy insurance case, in which thirteen Companies defend on the ground that the vessel insured was set on fire by the insured themselves.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn was held at the Odeon, last evening, to hear the report of their Special Committee on Ferries, appointed two weeks ago. The meeting was large, and embraced many of the largest tax-payers resident in the city. The Committee reported a series of propositions, which were unanimously adopted, the most prominent being: To ask the New-York Common Council for relief; to appoint a Vigilance Committee; to hold meetings and look after the violation of the leases; to apply to the Legislature to compel Ferry Companies to make annual reports; organizing an association to carry out the objects of the meeting; to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act appointing Commissioners to take full charge of the Ferries, with power to issue Brooklyn City Bonds, the same as the Water Commissioners, and make an application for a repeal of the law which compels the Ferries to be leased at auction to the highest bidder. After speeches by Messrs. STRONG and SPARKMAN, the meeting adjourned.

Yesterday, sales were made of 600 bales Cotton, here, and reported of 3,000 to 4,000 bales, in transit, at uniform quotations. Flour and Wheat were in good request, and were firmer. Corn was quiet. Pork was less active. Lard was freely purchased, partly for future delivery. Beef was in fair demand. Rio Coffee attracted more attention, as did also Crude Whale Oil, Spirits Turpentine and Resin. Sugars, Molasses, Rice and Linseed Oil were in request. The auction sale of Teas passed off satisfactorily. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Penalties of the Slave-trade.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, made an eminently sensible suggestion with regard to the laws against the Slave-trade, in the debate in the House on the appropriation to meet the expense of retransporting to Africa the cargo of the *Echo*, on Wednesday last, and that was, that the punishment attaching to their violation should be made milder. This would be, in our opinion, the simplest and surest way of rendering them effective. An act of Congress has declared the kidnapping of African negroes, and their importation into the United States, to be piracy, and punishable as all piracy is, with *death*; but, unluckily, public opinion does not fully endorse it. It would be notoriously impossible to carry it into effect in any of the Southern States; and it has proved to be equally impossible either in New-York or Boston. Let people condemn the Slave-trade ever so strongly—the mere fact that but a few years ago it was a lawful traffic, in which respectable and even pious men engaged, and that the internal trade in negroes does not differ from it substantially in principle, and yet entails neither punishment nor even loss of character on those who engage in it—is alone sufficient to secure the indulgence of a large portion of the public for offenders against the act of 1819. It is perfectly easy to prove that the crime is atrocious; that it is attended with all the incidents of piracy; that religion and morality both place it in precisely the same category as piracy; and that to crowd negroes into the hold of a slave-ship in such numbers, and with such accommodation as such receptacles ordinarily afford, renders their captors guilty of the murder of those who die.

It does not need a very lengthened train of reasoning or a great display of logic to prove all this; but it is impossible in a free country, and with such a form of Government as ours, to draw acts of Congress up as syllogisms. The only Government which can ever legislate logically is a despotic Government. Where juries form the only legal machinery for the punishment of crime, the possibility of carrying a law into execution calls for the consideration of its framers just as much as its abstract propriety. They have to take into account not only the moral wrong of the thing they seek to prevent, but the opinion of the community respecting it; and it is their duty to do so, for the simple reason that nothing is so demoralizing to a nation as the existence on its statute-book of a multitude of laws which the authorities are unable to execute. Nothing brings all law so much into contempt as the fact that some laws, though armed with penalties ever so terrible, may be daily violated with impunity.

Congress, in short, cannot fix the precise degree of enormity which ought to attach to a crime. It may create an offence, and measure its own sense of the guilt which attaches to it, by affixing a corresponding penalty. But the public will not always accept this standard, and generally insists upon setting up one of its own. To kill in a duel is legally and morally a murder, but the public does not think so, and there are few if any States in the Union to-day in which it would be possible to hang a duelist for having "killed his man." So Congress can easily declare that the Slave-trade is piracy, and provide that any one convicted of being engaged in it, shall meet a pirate's fate; but no Jury can be got to take this view of the matter. Let them abhor the traffic ever so much, they will not send a man to the gallows who has been caught in it. Nor have they the loop-holes for escape through which anti-capital-punishment jurors so often creep out in murder trials—the conviction of the prisoner of a minor degree of the same offence. They can, by the exercise of a little ingenuity, generally transform a murder into a manslaughter, and thus save the perpetrator from the gallows and their own consciences from the stain of blood. But the law allows of no degrees of piracy. The prisoner must either be found to be a genuine unadulterated cut-throat, or else a decent, irreproachable citizen. There is no middle state. He must either be sent to the gallows or set at liberty.

The remedy lies, not in legalizing the Slave-trade, or winking at violations of the law as it stands, but in mitigating the penalty. Keeping the death-penalty hanging over the slave-traders *in terrorem*, when they and we both know that it cannot be inflicted, is a very childish as well as very mischievous farce. Convert it into a long term of imprisonment and hard labor, and Juries would carry it into effect without hesitation. This much all will agree that negro kidnappers deserve, but more than this they cannot make up their minds to. Mild but certain punishments have now been demonstrated, by the experience of all modern nations, to be the only sure preventive of crime, and the Slave-trade furnishes no exception to the rule. The day will probably come, and we hope before long, when the stealing and selling of men, savages though they be, will be regarded with more abhorrence and indignation than it is now; but legislation, to be effective, must be based not on hopes, but on facts—it must deal not with an ideal, but the real state of things.

Douglas and His Advisers.

If Senator DOUGLAS is to be politically ruined, it will not be for lack of good advice. He has it from every quarter,—from friends and foes,—though most plentifully from the latter, poured on in buckets and in barrels full, with every issue of the weekly and the daily press. The Republican organs are especially lachrymose in bewailing the obstinacy with which he refuses to listen to their exhortations. They are amazed and shocked that he did not join their ranks,—or at all events hold himself entirely aloof from the Democratic party, and set up a new party on his own hook, in opposition to the Administration. If he had only come out a Republican, say they, after the conclusion of his Illinois campaign—how splendid and dazzling would have been his position! The Washington Correspondent of the *Independent* is particularly eloquent in his lamentations. He says:

> "Providence handed him the great occasion which generally comes in such men's lives but once, but he was unequal to it. The 'little giant' has sunk to a pigmy. Friends pressed him—nay, urged importunately—but unwashed Democracy, reveling in its Slavery rottenness of fillibustery, Dred Scott decisions, and hatred of all free labor and free institutions, like a wizard charmed him, and no importunities could lift him higher than the level of his own moral nature."

We confess we do not see the reasonableness or good sense of all this. DOUGLAS was always a Democrat, and never professed to be anything else. He did not yield to BUCHANAN's attempted coercion in the Lecompton business, but resisted it manfully, boldly and successfully. The Republicans approved and applauded his action in that matter:—but why they should have expected him to join their ranks on the strength of it, we do not understand. If they had supported him in the Illinois canvass, very possibly they might have put it out of his power to resume his position with his old party. But they opposed and denounced him, and did everything in their power to defeat and destroy him. It is certainly rather cool, after it is over, to exclaim and complain because he declines to join their ranks.

Senator DOUGLAS is a politician,—much more of a politician than a statesman. Like every other man in the public service in this country, he must work through party agencies. Partisan organizations,—the machinery of conventions, caucuses, and discipline,—rule this Republic, by controlling the Government and keeping its nominal rulers in a state of complete and hopeless vassalage. No public man was ever strong enough to resist and defy the dictates of the party to which he belonged. WEBSTER tried it and was crushed in the attempt. CLAY attempted it once or twice and lost ground in every instance. Mr. DOUGLAS in his Lecompton rebellion had the real instinct and sentiment of his party with him,—and his movement was rather against the President, who was betraying and demoralizing the Democracy, than against the party itself;—and therefore the party sustained him in it. But if he intends to remain in public life Mr. DOUGLAS must remain a party man. He has no choice. And the only party through which he could possibly act with any hope of success is the Democratic Party. His views upon all the prominent topics of the day are in harmony with theirs: he has a strong personal popularity with the mass of the Democracy in all sections of the country, and a degree of influence in his own State and throughout the North which will compel respect and due deference to his opinions from the leaders of the party at Washington. Suppose he had left the Democracy and joined the Republicans;—what possible hold would he have had upon them? How could he have influenced their action or brought it into harmony with his own views and opinions?

In our judgment, which is purely that of disinterested observers, Mr. DOUGLAS has taken the only course open to him in remaining a Democrat,—in asserting his full membership of the party, attending its caucuses, and claiming the right to influence its action by the free expression of his opinion upon all its measures. Whether he is recognized by all the leaders or not is a matter of minor consequence. It is quite possible that they may be unwise enough to attempt to punish him for past acts of independence;—but it is not likely that they will by any such proceeding improve their prospects of renewed success. They will probably ascertain before 1860 that his support and aid are much more important to them, than is theirs to him.

True Basis of Postage Reform.

If the records of the lower House of Congress may be trusted, the merit of diligence must certainly be ascribed to the Committee upon Postal Affairs. It has heaped the Clerk's table with reports and recommendations. To ocean steam lines, the franking privilege, additional clerkships, its attention has been directed. Almost every detail implicated directly or indirectly in the reform movement has been treated, save that which more immediately interests the public, and the fate of which is a topic of instant anxiety. Is the suggestion of the Postmaster-General to be adopted? Are we to have a uniform and elevated rate of postage? These questions the Committee has left unanswered, while the solution concerns everybody. Deference possibly for the corresponding Senate Committee may account for this silence. The recommendation of the Postmaster was no more than an executive echo of the known opinions of Mr. HUNTER, and it may therefore be regarded as decorous to wait upon the tardy motions of that ponderous Senator—a determination pregnant with one advantage at least, namely, that it will postpone any change to the next Congress, and so afford the time needed for a full popular discussion.

And such discussion is much required. The most cursory attention to the subject will show that the existing system is viciously wrong; and it will also show that no more inequitable scheme for ameliorating it could be devised, than that proposed by the Postmaster-General. Let us beg attention to a single consideration.

The present uniform rate of three cents for each half-ounce, whatever the distance, was borrowed immediately from the British Post-Office. That in the British Islands the reduced postage scheme had more than realized the anticipations of its advocates was known. But it was not known how far it would apply to a country so wide-spread and so thinly peopled as the United States; and there were accordingly a number of far seeing men who prophesied the necessity of an early return to the higher rates. From the most authentic official source we now learn this unhappy prediction is fulfilled. The Postmaster-General says that nothing short of the resumption of the abandoned system can save the department from becoming an exhausting drain upon the Treasury. But the Postmaster-General is wrong. It is not so much the *reduction* as the *uniformity* of the rates of postage which has caused the change of system to disappoint our expectations. Indeed, if proof were wanted, at once, of the importance of the reduced rates, of the mischievousness of uniformity, and of the obvious direction reform ought to take, we need only resort to the following statistics of the Post-Office Department to find abundance of it. The latest accessible figures represent the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857:

	Pop. to the sq. mile.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Balance.
Eastern States, (6)	67	$1,035,302	$1,214,484	$179,182
Middle States, (3)	58	1,822,486	2,250,502	428,016
Western States, (6)	18	2,280,061	1,580,608	699,543
Southern States, (15)	18	4,092,939	1,647,471	2,445,468

California, the District of Columbia, and the Territories, are for obvious reasons left out of this estimate.

It thus appears that during the fiscal year last reported the receipts of the Department from the Eastern and Middle States,—embracing under the latter designation, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania,—amounted to $3,464,986. The expenses for the same period and section were $2,857,788. The profit to the Department, $607,198—just the sum annually thrown away upon the "Desert and Disunion" mail route to California.

The receipts from the Western States—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin—reached $1,580,608; the expenses, $2,280,061. Loss to the Department, in round numbers, $700,000.

The Southern, or Slave States, afforded a revenue of $1,647,471 against an outlay of $4,092,939; the balance against the Department being $2,445,468. In other words the whole fifteen Slave States together yielded only nine per cent. more than the single State of New-York, which gave $1,503,444; and $600,000 less than the aggregate of the three Middle States. It also appears that in the Northern, or Free States, the office fell only $92,155 short of being self-sustaining; while in the Southern, or Slave States, it lacked two millions and a half dollars of that result—a deficit the Northern States were obliged to pay.

The significance of these results is unmistakable. They show that a diminished rate of postage has augmented the revenue in the more densely settled portions of the country, where the distances from town to town are small; affording the assurance that with a reduction to a *cheap* rate, the profit would be yet further enhanced. The average population to the square mile, in the States where postage pays, is 63; the average population to the mile, in the States where the business is a losing one, is something less than 19. The possibility of cheap postage therefore is as the density of the population; a rule that carries us directly to the conviction that for any distance within the Eastern and Middle States—denoted perhaps, by five hundred miles—three cents for postage and carriers' fees would be a remunerative rate. But equity requires the extension of the same advantage to other localities, and so we approach the first term of a sensible reform; namely, *the reduction of rates for small distances*, in all parts of the country.

The second step follows inevitably. It is grossly unjust that the magnificent distances traversed by the mail carrier in the West and in the South should be paid for from the excessive charges made for the easy service of the North and East. A higher rate for longer distances and for heavier weight is a necessary amelioration; one as urgently demanded by the wants of the department, as it is by the wants of the people. A rate of five cents, including carriers' fees, would probably be sufficient for distances not exceeding a thousand miles; while ten cents is indicated as the maximum of domestic postage. But the actual figures to be established, and for what distances, are of secondary moment. What is wanted is a sliding scale of rates adjusted to the two elements of distance and weight. That obtained, with the abolition of the entire franking privilege, or its charge upon the general treasury, and the Department must not only be self-sustaining, but would infallibly demonstrate the possibility of reducing the scale to what would really deserve the name of cheap postage.

The figures we present furnish abundant data for all these conclusions. Doubtless a case still more palpable may be derived from the results of last year. Let the Committees, therefore, overhaul the ledger of the Department, scrutinizing keenly its balance sheet, and they cannot mistake the direction to be pursued by a sensible reform.

GAMBLING SANCTIONED BY LAW.—A bill that has been pending for some time in the Legislature of the State of Delaware, to grant a lottery charter for twenty years, has passed both branches, and only awaits the signature of the Governor, which it is understood will not be withheld. For the franchise thus to be conferred the manager pays a bonus of $720,000—that is to say, $36,000 per annum. From this it may in part be inferred how large are the profits of the business, and how grievous the losses of the deluded creatures who throw away their money in the purchase of tickets. $720,000 is a vast bribe for a small State, and yet Delaware has a character which ought to be worth more in her own eyes. The bill passed by a bare majority. It is difficult to believe that men holding seats in the Legislature would incur the personal disgrace which must attach to the supporters of such a scheme from public considerations alone; and the tempter who could offer a sum so munificent to the State, must be supposed capable of approaching with golden arguments the individuals whose votes were necessary to his success Few members of the confederacy are willing, at this day, to authorize the wholesale gambling of lotteries, and we regret that Delaware should place herself prominently among them. But so it is.

The Presidential Bachelor and his Friends.

The social organ of the White House is lending confirmation strong as Holy Writ to the rumors which have already delighted the country of a projected internal improvement in the household of our venerable Chief Magistrate. Mr. BUCHANAN has evidently issued instructions to his domestic Herald in perfect conformity with the moral of the good old song, which warns young gentlemen that it is always safe to be off with the old love before they are on with the new. At least, such is the inference which our anxious nation may, perhaps, be permitted to draw from the extreme concern which the President manifests to convince all the world and the rest of mankind that no accomplished lady diplomatist had anything whatever to do with the sudden *volte-face* of the Administration on the Central American question, and with the consequent astonishment inflicted upon a distinguished Senator from North Carolina. The New-York *Herald* is well understood to be the next friend of the President in all affairs of the heart; and it is whispered in literary circles that the venerable BENNETT is even now engaged upon an epithalamium for the approaching nuptials of the not less venerable BUCHANAN, in the style of those affecting verses to "Mary Ann," which the enterprising BONNER has just exhumed from the Potosi of the *Herald's* private drawer. It is therefore fair to presume that the President has instigated his poet laureate's sudden indignation at the abominable indifference of Senator CLINGMAN to all the reports which have connected the name of Lady GORE OUSELEY with the one sensible and defensible tergiversation of Mr. BUCHANAN's foreign policy. In the fervor of its impassioned argumentation, the *Herald* however has rather overstepped the modesty of nature, and manufactures out of the fertility of its own consciousness something very like a scandalous interpretation of facts and statements, never before supposed to involve anything but the most legitimate interference in a great public question, of a lady perfectly well qualified to govern her own actions by the rules of discretion, while putting the amiable facility of the Presidential character to the best profit for the nation in whose interests her own are deeply involved. The *Herald* does no more than justice, certainly, to the gallantry and chivalric feeling of Senator CLINGMAN, who is a *beau ideal* among bachelors, if such a thing be possible, and an irreproachable gentleman. But is it not going a trifle too far, even for the *Herald*, to create a slander in order that Senator CLINGMAN may be abused for not controverting it? Nobody that we are aware of, excepting the *Herald*, has ever dared breathe a whisper derogatory to the position or the character of the lady whose championship has been so indiscreetly assumed; and Senator CLINGMAN we are sure has far too much tact, courtesy and good sense to be seduced into so palpable a trap as this which has been spread for him. Marriage is honorable in all, and a President may gain as much as a bishop from being the husband of one wife; nor is it ever too late to mend. But we really cannot see why a respectable Senator and an irreproachable lady should be sacrificed upon the altar of Hymen to signalize the President's repentance of his life-long misfeasance. The third EDWARD of England was far more considerate, feudal despot and mediæval fighting-man as he was, than our astute modern Executive. When the evil tongues of the Heralds of that day wagged upon the lovely Countess of SALISBURY, the high-minded Plantagenet read a lesson to all the ages, by blazoning the delicate subject matter itself of all their quips and quizzing, with the proudest motto of chivalry; and with *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, made the Order of the Garter an immortal rebuke to all evil-thinking and evil-speaking Peeping Toms of Coventry. Senator CLINGMAN will in all probability enroll himself, *morally*, in this noble order. He has thought no evil of Lady GORE OUSELEY, and he will not volunteer a defence of her against those who have, even to facilitate the matrimonial speculations of the President. But he will, perhaps, rejoice with the rest of us at the prospect that the White House and the State secrets of the Executive may be about to pass into keeping which will put them quite out of the reach even of the most innocently-mischievous, and the most inoffensively-fascinating of foreign representatives.

CURSES COMING HOME TO ROOST.—The Staten Islanders are just now affording a very remarkable demonstration of the truth of the Oriental proverb, that curses, like chickens, come home to roost. The respectable inhabitants of Richmond County have applauded the acts of incendiaries, and done what they could to render incendiarism popular, as one of the means of obtaining redress for private grievances when the processes of law were too slow, or the results of an application to the constituted authorities not in conformity with the anticipations of the applicants. After the popular meetings which were held in Staten Island last Fall to approve of the burning of the Hospitals at Quarantine, what could the people of that lovely rural region anticipate, but that their rustic fellow-citizens would set fire to each others' dwellings and out-houses, whenever they had any little differences which could not be immediately and satisfactorily settled by law? We have not been in the slightest degree surprised, therefore, to learn that a great number of well-stocked barns, rich with the foison of the fields of Richmond County, have been made bonfires of during the past month. Within a few weeks there have been three large barns in different parts of the island, well-filled with hay and grain, burned to the ground, and the cause of the fire in each instance has been attributed to an incendiary. The farmers of Richmond County are in a state of great alarm at these repeated fires, and are taking measures to secure themselves against the Fire-the-faggots that have sprung up among them since the 1st of September. But setting fire to hospitals and barns is not the sole method of obtaining justice on Staten Island; we have heard of a case of recent occurrence there, in which a family had their feelings outraged in a most scandalous manner by a sacrilegious defacement of their private burial-place—the foul act having been committed in retaliation by a neighbor for some fancied injury. We shall not be surprised to hear before long that the same men who lately justified in public the destruction of the Hospitals, are holding meetings to denounce the wretches who have set fire to their barns and dwelling-houses.

Pictures.

The Art treasures of our City have just received an important contribution from England in the shape of Mr. CHARLES LUCY's admirable painting of the Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers from Delft Haven. The fame of this picture has preceded it, and many of our readers will only need to be reminded that it won the great Government prize of £1,000 sterling at the Westminster Hall Exhibition of Designs for the frescoes of the British House of Commons, a few years ago, to recall the glowing descriptions then given of its impressive and poetical beauty. That a composition, the merit of which was so conspicuously acknowledged should not have been transferred to the enduring walls of the Parliamentary palace was the fault rather of the Pilgrims than of the Painter;—perhaps we ought to say, more truly, of the Parliamentary Commissioners themselves, who felt bound to refuse to the Puritan exiles that place among the heroes of English history which they had denied to OLIVER CROMWELL among the sovereigns of Britain. However, nothing could make us more sharply realize what the Puritans were—how strong, and grave and formidable was their position in their own time—than this fact: that now, in the nineteenth century, Conservative England should feel herself bound to look on them askance; and should taboo from the Valhalla of her national renown the very men whom we of America place at the head of our rolls of fame! Nor was the temptation slight, as any man who will give himself the pleasure of stepping into Mr. FRODSHAM's new rooms at No. 599 Broadway may easily satisfy himself. For there are few frescoes in either House of Parliament so effective as this, which Mr. LUCY has consecrated to our New-England forefathers.

The composition is dramatic and ideal, without being unnatural or theatrical. In the centre of the group kneels the Pastor, ROBINSON, lifting his hands in benediction over his parting flock, and pouring his soul in prayer for them on the eve of this new exodus, so small and slight to human eyes, so big with unimaginable consequences, and in the sight of Heaven so truly grand. By his side a type of all that has been noble and beautiful in the womanhood of New-England and America looks out from the earnest and lovely face of MARY CHILTON, of whom tradition tells us (and who would dare or care to question it?) that her small foot was the first that pressed the rock of Plymouth at the disembarkation of the chosen band. As certainly her heart would have been the last to quail before any trial or calamity upon the sharp and narrow pathway of Faith. BRADFORD and BREWSTER, MRS. WINSLOW and CARTER are gathered simply but picturesquely in the foreground, while the eye of Mr. LONGFELLOW would swiftly detect in the background the grave and manly features of MILES STANDISH, who is doing his best to comfort the tremulous spirit of his wife ROSE, destined so soon to fade and perish in the nipping air of the New World. The yard-arms of the little *Speedwell*, and the distant sea-line of the horizon, complete the eloquent story, which is told with a pencil as firm and vigorous as the thought which presided over the conception.

How long Mr. FRODSHAM proposes to gratify our citizens with the opportunity of studying this most interesting work we do not know; but the picture has been excellently engraved, and few who look upon the original will refuse themselves the satisfaction of making it thus vicariously their own. This, however, should not be the limit of our ownership in a painting which really is ours already—if not bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, at least spirit of our spirit. It ought properly to rest in the Washington Rotunda, where it certainly would find itself more at home than fantastical glorifications of Spanish cavaliers on the banks of the Mississippi; or, failing the national appreciation, in the capital of New-England, or the Pilgrim Hall of Plymouth town itself. Puritan history is not alone honored at these very pleasant rooms of Mr. FRODSHAM's, where, in the midst of many wonders of photography and engraving, the mind fresh from BURNS festivals and general centennial honors paid to the most masculine of songsters, is attracted by a singularly effective group of Scottish worthies, in the nature of a grand Caledonian "Study of Heads," crowded with all the physiognomies which that extraordinary land has given to the admiration of mankind, from MARY of Scotland and GEORGE BUCHANAN to the bright eyes of BURNS, and the massive brow of WILSON, the noble head of SCOTT, and the soldier-like, seamed, and indomitable face of Indian Lord CLYDE. The photograph is a Caledonian Club of immortals, in which all mortal Caledonians will find an inexpressible satisfaction. The application of photography to the work of engraving is gaining daily in perfection, and promises to be of the greatest value in many ways. Besides the specimens which Mr. FRODSHAM has to show us, we find elsewhere—as, for instance, at Mr. SCHAUS' well-known rooms—some of the prettiest imaginable *bijoux* of this kind. Two delicate and ærial little pictures at Mr. SCHAUS' deserve special attention—one a fanciful embodiment of TENNYSON's most fanciful sketch, "Adeline"—a mere *refrain* of a woman, yet not the less charming for that; and the other a lovely dream of two motherless children, itself as poetical as the verses of WHITTIER, which claim to have given it birth:

> "The songs are sweet they sing beneath
>   The trees of life so fair;
> But sweetest of the sounds of heaven
>   Shall be the children's prayer.
> Then, darling, rest upon my breast,
>   And teach my heart to lean.
> With thy sweet trust upon the arm
>   That folds us both unseen."

POPULARITY OF BURNS.—The fact that the birthday of BURNS is kept as a festival in all parts of the world where the English language is spoken, and that his hundredth birthday has just been celebrated by an ovation such as was never paid to any poet before, does not indicate that he is the most popular of all poets. It is BURNS the man, and not BURNS the poet whose memory the world holds in such reverence. It is only through the poet that the man is known; and the man is reverenced for what he was, and not for what he wrote. There is a sure method of testing the popularity of a poet, and that is by the popular demand for his works, and, tried by this standard, BURNS ranks only fourth or fifth among the dead poets of Britain. One of the most extensive book dealers in this country states, that where one copy of BURNS' poems is sold there are five of BYRON's. The poets rank according to the trade scale as follows: first SHAKESPEARE, then BYRON, MOORE comes third, and after him WORDSWORTH and BURNS.

CONVICTION OF CORRIE, THE MURDERER.—The Jury in the case of PETER CORRIE, indicted for the murder of Officer RIGDON, yesterday morning returned a verdict against the prisoner of "Murder in the first degree." The verdict meets the general expectation and is the only one that could be justly rendered in a case where guilt was so undoubted, and the necessity for exemplary punishment so imperative. CROPPS, the partner of CORRIE in guilt, is still in the jail at Towsontown, and it is probable that the sentence of the law will be passed on both by Judge PRICE at an early day.—*Balt. American, Jan. 27.*

A writer in the Keeseville *Republican* urges the construction of a Railroad from Whitehall to Plattsburg, along the New-York side of Lake Champlain. He thinks the State ought to furnish the money.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

New-York Athenæum.—A meeting of the members of this Association was held in the Chancellor's room of the University, near Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock last evening, Mr. John A. Foster, President, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of last meeting, Mr. W. Everston Smith delivered an address on "Heroism," showing that many a true hero, whose days had been spent in the cause of patriotism and humanity, had lived in neglect, and was now forgotten in death; while others, who had expired in the bloody fight and amid the thunders of the battle-field, had been consecrated as heroes, and their names handed down with honor to posterity. These latter were not to be considered the true heroes, for true heroism consisted not in actions done for the hope of renown, or in expectation of posthumous honor. In the course of his remarks, the speaker paid a compliment to the founder of Girard College, to the lamented Dr. Kane, and many of the American Revolutionary patriots, arguing that those were the class of men entitled to the distinction of true heroism. The address was received with loud applause. Mr. George W. Farley then read an essay, and was followed by a reading by Mr. Colgate, of the "Hill of Science." A debate followed on the question whether fear or the hope of reward was the more powerful influence in determining the bent of a man's life. The question was decided by the Vice-President in favor of reward, and by the President in favor of fear. The adjournment occurred at a late hour.

Disorders and Abuses of the City Constables.—In the inquest recently held upon the body of the man who was murdered in Elm-street, one of the two constables of the Ward, James Loftus, just elected, and his predecessor of the previous year, John Glass, were presented as the perpetrators. Public attention has thereby been more particularly directed to this class of officials, and the necessity of some legislative action for their regulation is quite generally urged. Among the forty-four constables yearly elected in this City, some are undoubtedly worthy and capable men, but the office is too generally sought for dishonest purposes, and the ungoverned license with which its functions are abused is matter of common notoriety. Complaints of their malfeasance crowd upon the Mayor and the Justices, but, owing to the state of the laws in regard to them, there appears to be no very practicable remedy for the evil. It is only when they must face the Coroner and the District-Attorney for such wanton outrages as the Elm-street murder that they stand much chance of being brought to any serious account. There is much need of a responsible supervision over our City Constables which should afford some adequate protection as well against the civil as against the criminal outrages of which they may be guilty. At present their mischievous knavery and harassing extortions among the working classes of the City fall short of the Elm-street tragedy only in its bloody results.

Book-keeping in the Comptroller's Office.—Comptroller Haws and his Deputy, Mr. Warren, have already made considerable progress in the preparation of a system of keeping the books of the various Departments—which, it is hoped, will insure greater correctness in details, and by which it will be possible, from examination of the accounts, to know exactly the condition of the financial affairs of the City. They have nearly completed a formula for the system, by which business shall hereafter be done. The new bureau of County Affairs has been organized, with Mr. Cady at its head; circulars have been issued presenting the formula under which the business of the bureau will be transacted, and notice has been given to the various parties having claims against the County to present them.

The Colonel Cocks Court-Martial Case.—The court-martial which is progressing in the case of Colonel Cocks, charged with insubordination by General Ewen, will, it is thought, be concluded on the 14th of February. Colonel Cocks summed up for himself the other evening, and in doing so reflected with severity upon the manner in which the Judge-Advocate had conducted the case. He charged him with having used every means in his power to create a false and prejudiced opinion against him. He also complained of the form of the complaint, claiming that it should have been brought in the name of the people instead of a Brigadier-General; and on that ground he denied the jurisdiction of the Court. The Judge-Advocate will sum up on the 14th of February.

Burned to Death.—The number of persons that have been burned to death during the past month is extraordinary, both in Brooklyn and in New-York. For nearly a week the Brooklyn reports gave accounts of one a day, and the number in this City is much larger. The victims are nearly all either women or children, and the cause is always an accidental taking fire of their clothes. The frequency of such cases during the cold weather, when fires in open grates are common, should impress itself strongly upon the minds of parents and those having the care of children; and of all ladies wearing extensive skirts, who have occasion to move about in the vicinity of fires.

Have Our Streets been Cleaned by Contract?—According to the report of the Comptroller, the money for cleaning the streets of the City during the past year has been drawn under the head of cleaning streets by contract. Now, the fact is notorious that Mr. Morton refused to complete the contract for cleaning streets, passed by the Common Council; and it is also well known that the work has not been done by contract during the past year. It is, also, equally well known that the Charter requires that all work costing over $250 to be done by contract. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Morton has kept the entire work of street-cleaning in his own hands; and the Mayor and Comptroller, while not believing him competent for the position, have enabled him to do what he has done by signing his warrants.

The Hoboken Model Yacht Club.—The members of this prosperous and well-managed Club gave their annual ball at Niblo's Saloon, on Wednesday evening. Hitherto it has been given in Hoboken; so many members now reside in the City, that it was considered judicious to change the *locale*. The members and their friends, numbering about 200 persons, enjoyed a very agreeable terpsichorean evening, to the music of Dodworth's Band. A more agreeable or better-ordered ball we have never attended. It was regarded as a success by the members, and assuredly so by their guests. The room was beautifully decorated with flags, and the members wore the elegant uniform of the Club.

Committee on Finance.—The Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday. The Sixteenth-street Baptist Church petitioned to be released from the assessment laid upon them for the building of a sewer in front of their edifice, on the ground that they are laboring under a debt of some $13,000 or $14,000. Benj. Nathan, Esq., President of the Jews' Hospital, in Twenty-eighth-street, petitioned for an appropriation for that institution. He stated that there are 28 patients at present in the Hospital, and that it does not confine itself to the treatment of Jews exclusively.

Fire in City Hall-place—Two Horses Burned.—At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the wooden stable of John Martin, rear of No. 26 City Hall-place. There were five horses in the building, two of which were burned to death—one belonging to Michael Barry, a carman, and the other belonging to I. Stout, also a carman. The two horses were valued at $350, and were uninsured. The other losses, including damage to the building, and hay and harnesses burned, are estimated at $550, on which there is no insurance. It was at first supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but it was afterwards ascertained that it originated from a lighted candle used by a carman while harnessing his horse. Mr. Martin and his wife and daughter slept in a room adjoining the stables, and narrowly escaped being smothered by the dense smoke.

Fire in Beekman-street.—Fight between Firemen.—The alarm for the Seventh District at 7 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by a fire in the building No. 43 Beekman-street, occupied by Jeremiah Fally as a manufactory of fishing tackle. Sergeant Wintringham, of the Second Ward, put out the fire before the firemen arrived on the ground, but was himself badly burned about his hands. The entire damage was about $100, which is said to be covered by insurance. The firemen, having nothing else to do, amused themselves by a fight, the hostile demonstrations being mainly confined to the members of Engine Companies Nos. 30 and 40. The scrimmage was very lively and exciting while it lasted, and several went away carrying the marks of their bruises. The worst sufferer was Joe Hutton, Foreman of No. 40. He had his nose broken and his eyes so fearfully gouged that it is probable he will never recover his sight. He was taken to the Hospital. No arrests were made.

The Killing and Maiming at the Ferry Bridges.—Mr. E. Meriam reports that, during the year 1858, eleven persons lost their lives at the ferry bridges; that ten persons were maimed, and twenty-nine fell into the water and were rescued. At the Fulton Ferry there was one life lost, four were injured, and seven fell into the water and were rescued. In 1857 there were three lives lost, three persons injured, and fifteen fell into the water and were rescued, at all the ferries. All of these misfortunes, he claims, occurred because the companies refuse to use the life-saving gates at the bridges.

The Stabbing in Washington-street.—Wm. Lawler, who was stabbed by John Gallagher, late on Wednesday night, while he was passing along Washington-street, near Rector, is now lying in a very critical condition at the City Hospital. Dr. Shrady has probed his wound, and found it about three and a half inches in depth, and situated in a very dangerous locality, the knife having entered the cavity of the abdomen in the left hypochondric region, and probably penetrated some of the small intestines in that region. His recovery is considered extremely doubtful.

Removal of the United States District-Attorney's Office.—The United States District-Attorney has removed his quarters into the new building at No. 41 Chambers-street, so that at last the United States Courts are all under one roof—a great convenience to suitors and to lawyers especially. The rooms of the District-Attorney are on the second-floor and will be convenient, except that some of the rooms will be dark. The contractor seems not to have duly considered the question of light in the arrangement of the building.

The Sound Steamers.—The long subsisting contract between the owners of the Stonington line of steamers and the Stonington Railroad Company having expired, a rumor has prevailed for some time that new arrangements would be entered into, involving important changes in this and other passenger routes to Boston. A portion of the stockholders favor the organization of a new line, embracing the two elegant steamers *Plymouth Rock* and *Commonwealth* to be run directly to Providence instead of Stonington. The principal arguments urged for the proposed change are that they would then have but one railroad to deal with in the matter of freight, instead of two as at present, and that it would also overcome the objection which many now have to this route—that of being turned out at midnight to take the cars, which is particularly inconvenient where there are ladies and children, and then arriving in Providence or Boston at a very early hour. The Norwich and Worcester route would continue to run two boats as at present. Nothing definite, however, has been done. The *Plymouth Rock* has had new boilers put in, and left last evening at her usual hour. The *Vanderbilt*, it is expected, will be got afloat as soon as there is an easterly wind and higher tides.

The Gouldy Tragedy.—Joanna Murphy, one of the servant girls in the employ of the Gouldy family at the time of the attempted butchery of the family by young Gouldy, had an operation performed upon her yesterday at the City Hospital. It will be remembered that she was discharged from the Hospital as cured about a month ago, and that a few days since, having a relapse, she was again admitted for medical treatment. At the operation yesterday a number of detached fragments of the skull, which pressed upon the brain, and which produced the relapse, were removed. It is believed that she will now entirely recover.

The American Institute—Proposition to Sell their Property.—At a meeting of the American Institute last evening, the Trustees were authorized to advertise for proposals for purchasing or leasing their property in Broadway, with a view to removing further up town. They have already been offered $14,000 a year for the use of their building. Reports will be received next Thursday.

Serious Fall from a Window.—About 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, an Irishwoman, about 40 years of age, named Anna McCarty, residing at No. 30 Trinity-place, while engaged in hanging some clothes upon a line from the second-story window, fell into the yard below and received serious injuries about her face, body and hands. She was taken to the City Hospital and given in charge of Dr. Shrady, the House Surgeon, who dressed her wounds. She is now in a comfortable position, and is expected to recover.

The Staten Island Fire.—The fire at 1 A.M., yesterday, on Staten Island, was a barn adjoining the Seaman's Retreat, owned by C. Vanderbilt. There were about 20 tons of hay in the building, which was destroyed. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Arrivals at this Port.—The number of arrivals of immigrants at this port during the week ending on the 26th inst. was 804, making a total of 2,037 since the commencement of this year. For a corresponding period in 1858, the arrivals were 2,365—a decrease of 328.

Death from Taking an Overdose of Laudanum.—Robert Culvert, a young Scotchman, who resided at No. 48 Beach-street, died yesterday from taking an overdose of laudanum. He took the laudanum to relieve acute pain to which he was subject, and through mistake took too much. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

An Arm Cut Off by a Circular Saw.—Ebenezer Bassett, a wood-sawyer, was sawing wood yesterday, in West-street, with a circular saw, when his left arm came in contact with the edge of the saw, and was instantly severed above the elbow. He was taken to the Hospital and properly cared for.

The Elm-street Murder.—Wilhelm Decker, proprietor of No. 21 Elm-street, who was shot the evening Robert Owens was murdered, was yesterday reported as in a more critical state than he has been at any time since the night of the shooting. He still lies at the Hospital, and it is the opinion of his physicians that he will live but a day or two.

A Steam-Tug Burned.—Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, the steam-tug *C. Durant*, lying at Red Hook Point, was totally destroyed by fire. She was owned by Capt. Betts and others, was five years old and partially insured.

Police Reports.

American Union of Inventors.—The charge of swindling preferred against the Managers of the American Union of Inventors—the alleged swindling consisting of a failure to pay a bill of $150, for coal furnished by a Wooster-street coal dealer—was resumed yesterday before Justice Welsh. Mr. Magoquos, agent for Mr. Thorpe, the coal-dealer, testified that he called frequently with the bill at the office of the managers in Broadway, that he zealously urged its payment, and that they were as frequent and zealous in their excuses for non-payment. He asked for security, and was referred to Mayor Tiemann and other parties, said to compose the Board of Managers. Mayor Tiemann was sworn, and in his testimony asserted that the only positive connection he ever had with the Union, was having officiated on one occasion as Chairman at a preliminary meeting, held at the Cooper Institute a few days subsequent to the burning of the Crystal Palace. Afterwards he was informed that he had been elected President of the Board, which position he refused to accept, not having time to attend to its duties. John B. Davidson, Clerk for the Union, stated that he attended all the meetings of the Board while they occupied rooms at No. 622 Broadway, but that, to the best of his recollection, neither Peter Cooper, George Law or Oliver Charlock had attended any of the meetings. The further examination was postponed till next Friday.

Fell into bad Hands.—Charles. Morris is a middle-aged man, and hails from Nova Scotia. He arrived in the City a day or two ago, and stopped at the International Hotel. On Wednesday evening he started out from his hotel for a walk, and strayed into a lager-bier saloon in Centre-street, chatted gaily with the female inmates, drank hot drinks with his feminine entertainers—and soon everything was in a whirl. The Nova Scotian was shortly afterwards discovered by a policeman lying insensible in the street. He was picked up, taken to the Station-House, and restored to consciousness,—the restoration being accompanied by the discovery that he had been robbed. Subsequently a German girl named Louisa Guizner was arrested, and confessed having helped herself to $20 of the Nova Scotian's money, which she stated she handed over to John Gill. Gill was arrested, and by his manner of upbraiding the girl, indicated that he considered himself in a peck of trouble. Both parties were committed to the Tombs.

An Unfortunate Jerseyman.—John Vanseldon, of Hohokus, N. J., arrived in the City yesterday. He bought a brass watch at a mock auction store in Greenwich-street, kept by Israel Levi, and in short, was put through a regular swindling programme, which ended in his getting two brass watches, and Levi getting $34 of his bills. He went before Justice Welsh, told his case, and a warrant was issued, and Levi arrested. The mock-auctioneer gave bail to answer a charge of swindling, and the victimized Jerseyman was locked up at No. 88 White-street to insure his attendance as a witness when needed. He stoutly protested against any such deprivation of his liberty, but his protests were unavailing.

Arrest of Disreputable Females.—The Fifth and Eighth Ward Police on Wednesday evening made a foray among the direputable females in Broadway. About thirty were arrested and lodged in the Station-houses of the two Wards named. A portion of them were taken before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs, and sent up to the Island for terms varying from three to six months. Some of the remainder were taken before Justice Welsh, who also assigned them a few months' residence on Blackwell's Island. The prisoners formed a curious and motley company, some being well dressed and others most scantily apparalled.

Capture of Burglars.—At an early hour yesterday morning, some burglars were discovered plying their profession in the house in Twenty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, formerly occupied by a widow woman, named Harmann, who lately died. The burglars leaped out of a rear window, scaled the fence and darted down the street. A policeman nabbed two of them but the third escaped. The arrested parties proved to be John O'Brien and Mark B. Kinnar, two illustrious ornaments of the burglar's profession. Kinnar has been but a few days off the Island. Justice Kelly committed the two prisoners for trial.

Biting off a Nose.—John McArgal and Patrick Burke had an altercation on Wednesday evening, which ended in the latter biting off a piece of the former's nose. Patrick and the amputated portion of his nose were yesterday brought before Justice Kelly. The *prima facie* evidence was deemed conclusive against Patrick, and he was locked up, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer the charge of mayhem.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Late Fatal Affray at a Baxter-street Groggery.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner Gamble upon the body of Patrick Gerahty, who died, on Wednesday evening, from violence received almost a week ago at the porter-house of J. O'Donnell, No. 93 Baxter-street, as heretofore reported in the Times. Several witnesses were sworn, and corroborated the facts of the case as already published. The deceased was in the drinking saloon referred to on the evening of the 18th, and was very much intoxicated. Several persons were playing cards, and he disturbed them very much by his loud talking and interference. The bar-keeper took hold of him and ejected him from the place, and very soon afterwards one of the window sashes was smashed in from the outside. Charles Fields and Edward Rooney immediately ran out of the saloon, and soon after their return the deceased was found lying insensible on the sidewalk, and the blood pouring from his ears and nose. Gerahty shortly rallied and lived nearly a week. No one saw the accused parties assault the deceased, but from the evidence the Jury were inclined to the belief that it was they who committed the violence, and they rendered the following verdict: "That the said Patrick Gerahty came to his death by congestion of the brain and pneumonia, the result of injuries received at the hands of Charles Fields and Edward Rooney, at No. 93 Baxter-street, Jan. 18, 1859." Upon this verdict being rendered, the accused parties were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. They are both young, unmarried men, and deny the charge. The deceased was 22 years of age, of Irish nativity, and leaves a family residing at No. 87 Baxter-street.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

REPAVING BROADWAY—CAN AN ALDERMAN HOLD THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS?

The presentation, before the Board last evening, of a petition from Mr. Gilbert S. Mathews, asking that the contract for repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement might be given to him, and stating that he would perform the work at a price which would save the City $25,000 on 100,000 superficial square yards, gave rise to some debate.

Alderman Boole moved that it be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman Peck moved that it be laid on the table to be taken up when the ordinance with regard to paving Broadway, tabled at the last meeting, should be considered.

Aldermen Genet and Boole said this proposition of Mr. Mathews was of a piece with the Buncombe speeches of the last meeting. The Board refused to lay the communication on the table (7 to 9) and referred it to the Committee on Streets.

The Clerk commenced to read a communication from John P. Cumming & Co., who proposed to repave Broadway according to the plan of Mr. Waterbury, at $1 37½ (instead of $1 50) per square yard for the pavement, and 30 cents (instead of 35 cents) per square foot for bridge stones.

Alderman Genet moved that the reading be dispensed with, and that the communication be referred to the Committee on Streets. Aldermen Darragh and Owens objected, but the motion was carried.

The report of the Committee on Finance, adverse to allowing the Superintendents of roads, wharves, piers and slips, repairs and supplies, lands and places, lamps and gas and fire apparatus, the sum of $250 each for wagon hire while in pursuit of their official duties, was adopted.

A petition for remission of taxes being presented, Alderman Brady objected to its receipt, inasmuch as the Counsel to the Corporation had given his opinion that the Board of Supervisors alone had the right to remit taxes. The paper was referred.

A proposition was received from Messrs. J. M. & W. Shute, offering to repave Broadway according to the plan of Mr. Waterbury, at a rate not to exceed $1 30 per square yard of surface, and 30 cents per square foot for bridge-stone. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, that the appointment of Alderman Seagrist to the office of Commissioner of Deeds was a valid act was read.

A resolution in favor of appointing Alderman Seagrist a Commissioner of Deeds brought Alderman Genet to his feet. With all deference to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, he denied that a member of the Board could, under the Charter, hold any other office. Much debate followed. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost, (6 ayes, 9 nays.) After some further speech-making the resolution was adopted, (8 ayes, 7 nays.)

Alderman Genet insisted that Alderman Seagrist vote on the subject.

Alderman Bradley moved that he be excused.

The President decided that Alderman Seagrist could not vote, inasmuch as he was personally interested in the subject.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Meeting of the Aldermanic Committee on Arts and Sciences.

PETITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR RESERVOIR-SQUARE.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, in Room No. 8 City Hall. The first business brought up was a petition of the managers of the American Institute for permission to erect a building on Reservoir-square for the exhibition of the products of American Industry. After the reading of numerous favorable petitions, S. V. Hoffman, Esq., on behalf of his wife, who owns 37 lots in the immediate vicinity of the Square, remonstrated against its use for such purposes. He also read a remonstrance signed by R. T. Livingston, whose wife owns 35 lots facing on the Square, on Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street. Mr. E. E. Anderson said that the property-owners on three sides of the square, the north, east and south, were utterly opposed to its being diverted from the purposes for which it was originally set apart. Their wishes should be regarded, he thought, rather than those of a few lovers of the Fine Arts.

Mr. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary, on behalf of the American Institute, insisted that the good to be accomplished was not limited to a few persons, but that it would be extended over the whole country. To establish this position, he sketched the history of the Institute from the first exhibition it ever held, when a single negro drove the only machine, to the time when five steam-engines of 200-horse power were necessary. It was the purpose of the managers to erect a building one story high on that site, which should be elegant, commodious and attractive.

Mr. Meigs, Recording Secretary, read some extracts from the minutes of a late meeting of the American Institute, which set forth in detail the plans and purposes the managers had in view. He urged emphatically that they would do nothing prejudicial to property-holders.

Mr. Banks replied for the property-holders, quoting the law of 1853, which, in his opinion, precluded the lease of the square, unless to the highest bidder at public auction.

John T. White, Esq., Receiver of the Crystal Palace, spoke of the property left there by the Crystal Palace Company, such as the iron fence, several pipes, fountains, &c. He claimed, in case it should be leased to the American Institute, that the private parties who invested some $40,000 there should share in any pecuniary benefit which was to be derived from such lease. He spoke with a great deal of severity of the course which the City authorities pursued in depriving the Crystal Palace managers of the control of the square.

Mr. Leonard rejoined, defending the managers of the American Institute from the aspersions cast upon them.

Mr. Hoffman did not believe that the American Institute had the means to erect such a building as they proposed. If they could give sufficient guaranty of their ability to do so it would put a different face on affairs. Every property-holder but one, who owned only 75 feet facing on the square, was now utterly opposed to any such lease for the purposes stated.

The report of the Board of Councilmen in favor of erecting ornamental kiosks in certain streets of the City, was then taken up. These structures are to be hexagonal or octagonal in form, of twelve or fourteen feet high, and two feet in diameter. The frame is to be of iron and the panels of glass. At night it is intended they shall be brilliantly illuminated. Before 11 o'clock in the evening they are to be at the disposal of apple women, &c., on condition that they shall keep them clean; after that hour Policemen are to be permitted to occupy them. The projectors, Babcock & Caillen, say that all the revenue they expect to derive from them would be from renting the panels for advertisements. Several citizens objected strongly on various grounds to any such permission being granted, the petitioners. On account of the difficulty Messrs. Bubcock & Caillen had in making themselves understood, as they did not speak English readily, it was determined to give them another hearing.

Board of Councilmen.

AN ADDITION TO THE LOBBY.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock P. M., the President in the Chair.

Several reports were made from the appropriate Committees. Among others that of the Fire Department to accept the proposition of the Fire Insurance Companies respecting the steam fire engine; from the same, non-concurring with the Board of Aldermen in giving Steam Fire Engine "J. G. Storm" to Engine Company No. 42; of the Committee on Assessments, in favor of confirming the assessment list for building sewer in Grove and Fourth streets, from Barrow street to 175 feet east of Bleecker; also for building sewer in Morton-street, from Bedford; also in Spring-street between Washington-street and Hudson River; also in Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Thirty-first-street; the same for regulating and grading Seventy ninth-street, between Broadway and Hudson River. All of which were laid over. The report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy for 1859 was laid on the table.

A report in favor of dredging out the slip foot of Broad-street, between Piers Nos. 4 and 5 East River, was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. Also, to the same Committee, communication in favor of repairing Piers Nos. 4 and 6 East River. The report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of increasing the amount paid to fire companies for gas, from $40 to $75 per year, was laid over. The report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of confirming Document No. 536 from the Fire Commissioners, being appointments and resignations, was concurred in, 21 to 3.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to proceed to Albany to report any legislation that may affect the interests of the City. Reports from the Committee on Assessments were adopted for sewers in Elizabeth-street, between Bayard and Canal, also in Hudson between Barrow and Hudson streets; also for sewer in Jackson-street from the East River to 75 feet north of Munroe-street. A report from the same Committee was adopted in favor of paving Madison-avenue with Belgian pavement.

Councilman Townsend was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Committee on the Almshouse Department, and Mr. Hall to fill vacancy in the Committee on Ordinances.

Adjourned to Monday at 5 P. M.

A Whole Family Narrowly Escape Suffocating to Death in Port Jarvis.—On Tuesday morning last, the whole household of Mr. John Green, of Port Jarvis, Orange County, had perhaps the narrowest escape from a painful death on record. It appears that on Monday, Mr. Green, who is the proprietor of the Quassauk House in that village, purchased a quantity of charcoal, about four barrels, which were placed in the cellar. About 2 o'clock he was awakened from sleep by the stifling fumes of burning charcoal. He immediately arose and gave the alarm, by this means saving the whole household from a fearful and horrible death. The charcoal had by some means caught fire, filling the house with smoke and the deadly fumes of carbonic acid gas which arises from burning charcoal. By the assistance of the neighbors who rushed from their dwellings at the cry of fire, the flames were extinguished. It was perhaps fortunate after all that it was charcoal that was burning, as the fumes awoke Mr. Green, whereas, if anything else had caught fire, the inmates might have remained in their beds unwarned, and thus perished.—*Albany Atlas and Argus, Jan. 27.*

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. steam frigate *Brooklyn* went into commission on Wednesday. The following is a list of her officers as far as reported: Capt. Farragt; Lieutenants W.C.B.S. Porter, Albert Smith, W. Jeffers, W. Mitchell and J. A. Adams; Doctors Minor, Christian and Leach; Purser Locker; Chief Engineer, Joshua Follansbee; First-Assistants, Edwin E. De Luce and W. B. Brook; Second-Assistant, Marshall O. Jordan; Third-Assistants, J. W. Whittaker, Fred, E. Brown, —— Snyder and Geo. H. White; Gunner, Wm. Allen.

An American Ship-master Rewarded.—Lord Napier has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, accompanied with a case containing a handsome telescope, as a present from Lord Malmesbury, on behalf of the British Government, to Capt. Thomas S. Ellis, of the American bark *France*, as a grateful recognition of his services to the Master and crew of the British vessel *Magistrate*, of Liverpool, who having been compelled to abandon their ship under circumstances of great danger and distress, were courageously rescued by Capt. Ellis, and generously entertained by him on board the *France*, during a period of eighteen days. The gift was accompanied by an expression of thanks to Capt. Ellis from Her Majesty's Government. The telescope was forwarded to Collector Schell, of this port; by whom it was presented to Capt. Ellis, who acknowledged the gift in becoming terms.

Venezuela.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PAEZ—REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO CARACAS—THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT LAGUAYRA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Journal.

Caracas, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

General Paez arrived at Puerto Cabello on the 4th inst., direct from Cumana, and left the next day for Valencia, still unable to walk, in consequence of the accident with which he met in New-York previous to his departure. Otherwise his health is excellent, and he has on all occasions expressed himself deeply grateful to the people and authorities of the United States, which he loves as dearly as his own country. The General, whether President or not, will govern the country with his influence and advice, and, undoubtedly, will exert himself to keep it on the most friendly terms with our country.

The new tariff went into effect on the 1st instant. The duties on all the articles of importation have been greatly reduced.

Thirty days after the adjournment of the Convention, Caracas will again be the capital. Valencia has not the necessary buildings for all the public offices, and sufficient conveniences for the Diplomatic Corps, whilst Caracas is well provided with all the comforts that can be desired.

Andrew Jackson Smith, the newly-appointed Consul for the port of Laguayra, has already entered upon the duties of his office. His predecessor, Y. J. Golding, has resided at that port upwards of thirty years.

Proposed Territory of Colona.—The name selected for the gold-bearing region in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, is Colona; which Territory takes in the western portions of both Kansas and Nebraska. Col. H. J. Graham, who is at Washington as the Delegate of the inhabitants, to urge the establishment by Congress of a Territorial Government for Colona, furnishes the following information about the country he represents. As to its climate he says that remoteness from the sea and altitude secure a tonic atmosphere, warm, cloudless, brilliant and serene; and in respect to soil, that there are level mesas of great fertility, cañons, delicious valleys, rivers, and great forests. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, fruit and vegetables, of all kinds, can be cultivated abundantly and successfully. A rich, heavy burden of grass covers the ground, especially on the bottoms along the streams. The only drawback is lack of rain in Summer and Autumn. Gold is abundant and more equally distributed than in California. Agriculturists are turning their attention that way, as well as miners. Col. G. expects an immense emigration in the Spring, and that before the close of another year, the Territory will contain 100,000 inhabitants.

A writer in the new number of the *Westminster Review* urges the public payment of members of Parliament. "Distinctly we believe," says the *Westminster*, "that every member of Parliament ought to receive a handsome salary—£600 a year at least, perhaps £1,000—and be bound to give the nation his undivided energies. The law still subsists by which he may claim wages from his constituents, but with modern notions this cannot easily or generally be resuscitated. To be paid by them would be thought degrading—to be paid from the Queen's Treasury is an honor."

To Newspaper Publishers and Job Printers. The subscribers offer for sale one second-hand Folio Post Single large Cylinder Job Printing Machine.

One second-hand Adams Job Press, platen 29x25

One second-hand Single large Cylinder Printing Machine, with fly-wheel to work by hand, bed 26x40. Price $800.

Also, several second-hand Double and Single Cylinder Newspaper Presses, Washington Presses, &c., &c.

Apply to R. HOE & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
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NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
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At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is a Rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centreing in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Hutching's Life Exhilarant.—One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of wind or flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the invigorating effects, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Hutchings' Life Exhilarant; it will make you strong, healthy and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of youth to the sickly and wasted careworn face.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is Quick and effectual, curing the worst and most aggravated cases of dyspepsia, kidney complaints, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and will revive the melancholy and drooping spirits immediately. The feeble, nervous and sickly should try it. Sold at No. 165 Chambers st.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

Hayes.—At Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, the lady of Richard B. Hayes, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

Mesler—Simers.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 27, at the D. R. Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, William Mesler, Esq., to Mrs. Mary S. Simers, all of this City.

Onderdonk—Cortelyou.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 27, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, the Hon. Horatio G. Onderdonk, of Manhasset to Miss Anna H. Cortelyou, of Flatbush.

Bradbury—Rossman.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 27, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. Dr. D. D. Demarest, J. H. Bradbury, of New-York City, to Annie, only daughter of Allen Rossman, Esq., of the former place.

Early—Woolston.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Jan. 24, by Friends' ceremony, in the presence of the Mayor, R. Morris Early to Jennie L., daughter of Thomas L. Woolston, Esq.

DIED.

Wright.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 27, at 6 o'clock P. M., Elizabeth S., wife of Geo. S. Wright, and daughter of Rufus Read, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the 33th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 215 West 23d st., on Sunday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Cincinnati and Cleveland papers please copy.

Van Kleek.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever, John Francis, only child of Mary A. and Dr. John R. Van Kleek, aged 3 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the parents and family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 4 2d-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Betts.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 27, of consumption, Geo. C. Betts, in the 37th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his father, Geo. Betts, and of his brothers, John C. and Wm. H. Betts, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 194 East Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, Jan. 28, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday morning for interment.

Macy.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 27, Howard, son of John H. Macy, aged 11 years and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Seventh day, 29th inst., from the residence of his father, No. 38 East 24th st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Ellet.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, William H. Ellet, M. D., late Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in South Carolina College.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 5 East 13th st., without further invitation.

Kelley.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 27, suddenly, Samuel Kelley, in his 76th year.

His friends, and the friends of his sons, Aug. W. and Charles Kelley, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 207 West 18th-st., at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, the 29th inst., without further invitation.

Fox.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 26, of chronic diarrhœa, Mrs. Ann Fox, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Allen-st., near Grand-st., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Richards.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 27, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. John Richards, proprietor and publisher of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, aged 63 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, on Lafayette-av., near Franklin av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His friends are invited to attend. Persons from New-York will take the Myrtle-av. cars to Franklin-av.

Haskins.—At her residence, No. 28 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, Mary, wife of Ralph T. Haskins, and daughter of the late Thomas Browning, in the 37th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house, on Friday, 28th, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in St. Thomas' churchyard, corner Broadway and Houston st.

Coles.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Fourth day evening. First month (January) 26, Thomas Coles, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on First day morning, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock.

Van Winkle.—At Armstrong place, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. 27, Edward K., son of Isaac and Emma Van Winkle, in the 6th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Armstrong place, N. J.

Manny.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Jan. 22, of marasmus, John Sherman Smith, youngest son of J. D. and Jane E. D. Manny, aged 1 year and 6 months.

NEW EXPRESS ARRANGEMENT
FOR
CHICAGO AND THE NORTHWEST.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have arranged with the PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY to run a "through Express" from NEW-YORK and the EAST to CHICAGO and the NORTHWEST.

The advantages of the new route, *via* the NEW-JERSEY, CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PENNSYLVANIA and PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROADS, entitle it to a full share of Express custom. The line is short, direct, safe, and located through a region remarkably free from Winter obstructions.

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ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

THE TRUTHFULNESS (!) OF THE EXPRESS.

The Hotel Arrivals.—The Day Book says: "We give two or three more hotels than any other paper."

The above statement is not true. The *Express* gives more hotels than the *Day-Book*. Brag as much as you please, but don't state what is not the fact.—*Express.*

The above appeared in the *Express* of Monday evening, and was repeated in their issue of Tuesday morning. It accuses the editors of the *Day-Book* of making "a statement that is not true," in other words of telling a falsehood. Although the matter is not of great importance, yet the imputation is one we shall not quietly submit to, especially as it is the *Express* itself that has stated what is "*not true.*" For proof of this assertion we will submit the two papers for inspection. On the very day the *Express* said "it gave more hotels than the *Day-Book*," it only had sixteen, while the *Day-Book* had *seventeen!* What does the *Express* think of itself for making such an assertion as this, and being convicted out of its own columns? We have asked it to make a retraction, and this it refuses to do, or to allow its readers to see our reply to its calumny. It cannot, therefore, blame us if we fully expose it. It knows the *Day-Book* publishes the best and largest list of hotel arrivals, but it tries to make its readers believe otherwise, and resorts to misstatements to effect it.—*Evening Day-Book, 26th.*

The EVENING DAY-BOOK now has reports of *twenty-five* hotels.

ASTOR HOUSE.

The patrons of this House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended arrival, that their rooms may be ready for them. Especially during the Winter every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of guests; the proprietor feeling grateful for the uninterrupted support he has received for twenty-one years. The Hotel is second to none in its system and solid comforts. Especial attention to Invalids. Its situation is most central; cars running from its immediate vicinity throughout the City. Travelers arriving from the East and from the North will find the small cars of the Harlem Railroad an economy and convenience especially at night. They set down their passengers in front of the House. Water closets and bath rooms on each floor.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS,
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.

What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. Lyon. Remember

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
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MUSICAL BOXES.

The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of

AMERICAN,

French, German and Italian Music. Overtures, Expressives, Forte Piano, Mandolines.
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An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
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ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.

300 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the spring, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts; $2 dozen pints.
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Cured by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S Magnetic Salve—a child of Mrs. Ruth Hoyt, No. 8 Conselyea-st., Williamsburg. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by Druggists.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The Eleventh Lecture in the Course will be delivered by Wendell Phillips, of Boston—Subject—*Toussaint L'Overture*—on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at the door.
G. L. HAIGHT,
STEPHEN W. CARY, } Lecture Com.
S. D. C. VANBOKKELIN,

MERCANTILE AGENCIES, OR THE JAPANESE SPY SYSTEM IN NEW-YORK.—For an exposure of this disgraceful and worse than useless system, see the New-York *Saturday Press* for this week. For sale at all the News dépôts, and by all the up-town booksellers.

READ THE NEW-YORKER, NO. 6, FOR Feb. 5, ready to-day (Friday) at 12 A. M. Washington Irving's laughable story of "The Giblet Family in New-York." At all News-stands. Four cents a copy.

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The first picture from Mr. Darley's pencil will appear in the NEW-YORK MERCURY, dated Feb. 19, 1859, in connection with a splendid romance of the sea, by Ned Buntline, entitled, SEAWAIF; OR, THE TERROR OF THE COAST. A Tale of Privateering in 1776.

A GREAT WORK COMPLETED.

"The most magnificent contribution of the present century to the cause of geographical knowledge."
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE THIRD AND CONCLUDING VOLUME OF
DR. BARTH'S
NORTH AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa. Being a Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the Auspices of H. B. M.'s Government, in the Years 1849–1855. By Henry Barth, Ph. D., D. C. L., Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Asiatic Societies, &c., &c. With a Map and nutterous elegant Illustrations. Complete in 3 vols. 8vo, Muslin, $7 50; Half Calf, $10 50.

From the London Times.

The researches of Dr. Barth are of the highest interest. Few men have existed so qualified, both by intellectual ability and a vigorous bodily constitution, for the perilous part of an African discoverer as Dr. Barth.

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It richly merits all the commendation bestowed upon it by the "leading journal" of Europe.

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Every chapter presents matter of more original interest than an ordinary volume of travels. This is high praise, but it is due to the intelligence and zeal of Dr. Barth, who pursued his adventures with unflinching courage, and neglected no opportunities. His discoveries, in fact, are parallel with those of Dr. Livingstone in the South. We confess that such a relation has for us an intense interest; we are sure that no serious reader will be disappointed in the narrative of Dr. Barth, which, sprinkled with anecdotes, varied by glittering descriptions of landscapes and manners, written with vigor and simplicity, and disclosing amid the gloom of Africa the secrets of centuries, is a rich repertory of knowledge, and deserves to take its place among the classics of travel.

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It is the most magnificent contribution of the present century to the cause of geographical knowledge. To have accomplished his task as he has done, in the face of innumerable obstacles and dangers, indicates the possession of those qualities—that enthusiasm of discovery, that shrewdness of observation, and that practical tact—which lend the charm of heroic and romantic interest to his personal narrative. The discoveries made are of the highest importance as bearing upon the future destiny of the African Continent.

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The most important contribution to geographical science that has been made in our time. Thousands of readers in our country will be anxious to get possession of this treasure of knowledge.

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By the author of "Margaret Maitland," from the advance sheets from the London publishers. This is one of this author's best stories. It will be published exclusively in the DAY BOOK every FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON until completed. The paper is served by carriers. Can be had at the Astor House and Brantano's office, No. 40 Ann-st.

THE HONEY-BLADE GRASS.

The results which have been attained by experiments in the cultivation of this newly-imported species of product, have awakened an interest among the farming classes in many sections never before equaled in the entire history of our agricultural industry. Facts, in regard to its valuable properties, which at first seemed almost incredible, have now been established beyond the possibility of a doubt, and it is believed, by those best capable of judging of its merits, that its general introduction will add millions of dollars to our agricultural wealth. I have not the space here to enter into details, but will present briefly some of its advantages:

First—It will produce double the weight to the acre in any soil of any other kind of grass. From four to six tons per acre is not an uncommon yield, and I am in possession of sworn statements by disinterested and reliable persons, of a yield of over eight tons of good dry hay from a single acre, in soil where it was not possible to get more than one-half the amount from any of the common grasses.

Second—The same weight possesses more nutriment, and, consequently, will sell for a larger price in the market, thus insuring the farmer more than double the return from his grounds that he could obtain from any other forage plant. The hay possesses one-third more nutriment than timothy, and has sold for $15 per ton, where the price of timothy was but $10 or $12.

Third—Both Hay and Seed can be produced from the same crop, the hay being equally valuable as other hay after the seed is taken from it, while the seed is as valuable as the best of other grain, as a feed for horses, cattle, pigs, chickens, &c., and it is proved to be superior to linseed for the manufacture of oil, and must always find a ready sale, at a fair price, for this purpose.

Fourth—It matures in about two months' time, and can be sown on grounds where other crops have failed, either by drouth or other causes, and, at the same time, will yield a large return.

Fifth—In northern climates, where clover and other grasses are killed out by hard Winters, this will yield a large crop, and, in those sections of the South where other grasses will not thrive at all, it will grow very prolific.

Sixth—It will stand all kinds of weather, and, whether the season be wet or dry, the farmer may always rely upon his Honey Blade as a sure crop.

These and other advantages are proved by facts which are indorsed by some of the first agriculturists of the Union, and cannot fail to carry conviction to every intelligent reader.

Having been engaged, during the past year, in the purchase and importation of the pure Honey Blade Seed, I have determined to offer it for sale on such terms as will make it an object for every farmer and planter to interest himself, during the coming season, in its cultivation. It is put up in uniform bags of about sixteen pounds each, the amount being sufficient to seed one acre, and the price is $3 per bag, delivered in New-York or St. Louis.

Single bags, or lots, can be sent to any part of the country as freight or by express, and will be put up, delivered for transportation, and the proper arrangements made, free of charge.

Each bag is stamped with the Hungarian coat of arms, and the following lettering, "Honey Blade Hungarian Grass Seed." It will be sold by agents in various sections, but parties should be careful of whom they purchase, and secure the pure genuine seed. They are especially cautioned not to purchase the common Hungarian Grass Seed, as it is very far inferior to the Honey Blade.

An interesting pamphlet, containing all of the facts and full particulars, will be furnished, free of charge, by me or any of my agents upon application. I will state, as an indication of the intense interest which the subject is creating, that nearly a quarter of a million of copies of this pamphlet have already been applied for.

Parties desiring to secure Seed should order at once, as the indications are that the limited amount obtained will be exhausted long before the season of sowing has passed. Those who secure Seed this year can realize a rich return by producing Seed to supply the demand of farmers and planters for sowing another year.

Orders should be sent directly to me, unless in the vicinity of New-York, where they will be filled by J. M. EMERSON & CO., No. 406 Broadway, New-York, General Agents.

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I am authorized to name the following well-known gentlemen as references: The Hon. J. R. Barrett, President of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Vice-President of the National Agricultural Society and Member of Congress elect from St. Louis; Gen. T. Tillman, Oxford, Md., President of the National Agricultural Society; John J. Anderson, Banker, St. Louis; John Riggan, Jr., Broker, St. Louis; and Ex-Mayor Washington King, St. Louis. FELIX H. BENTON,
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AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND NIGHT
of the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
FRIDAY, Jan. 28.
GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE OPENING NIGHT.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of
DAN RICE,
who will appear again THIS EVENING,
with the great horse, EXCELSIOR,
THE COMIC MULES
and the TRAINED ANIMALS.
The management likewise wish to direct attention to the engagement of
Mr. WHITBY AND FAMILY,
with their FAMOUS DANCING HORSES
and
WONDERFUL TRICK PONIES.
Full particulars of the performances of this talented family will be given in the bills.
With these and several other
NEW AND STRIKING FEATURES,
and the whole force of Nixon & Co.'s
GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
headed by the great McLVILLE, the wonderful LITTLE ALICE, the renowned LENTON and SIEGRIST,
including the
FIRST ARTISTS OF THE DAY,
NUMBERING OVER FORTY PERFORMERS,
forming the
GREATEST COMBINATION OF TALENT
ever made in
ONE ENTERTAINMENT.
The high character of Niblo's Garden is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the refined classes of the community.
The performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEES.
The first
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
will be given to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.
PRICES as usual.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW DRAMA!
Mr. WALLACK as THE VETERAN.
ELECTRIC EFFECT
of the
TWO GRAND TABLEAUX,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES,
and
THE REGIMENT ON THE MARCH.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, ARMS,
FURNITURE, &c.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE VETERAN;
or,
FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

FRENCH.
Colonel Delmar, of the French Infantry.....Mr. Wallack
Leon Delmar, his son.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene D'Orville, Lieutenant.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Captain Belmont, } of the Zouaves.....{ Mr. Levere
Lieutenant Lorille, } of the Zouaves.....{ Mr. Tree
Lieutenant Mortier.....Mr. Lascelles
Sergeant Sampan.....Mr. Bernard
Sergeant Beaucour.....Mr. Hodges
Blanche D'Ivry, niece to the Colonel.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. McShake, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel.....Mrs. Vernon
Katy, the Vivandiere.....Miss Tree
ARABS.
The Emir Mohammed.....Mr. Dyott
Amineh, his sister.....Mrs. Hoey
MYRANS.
The Sultan of Myra.....Mr. Bangs
Ollan Agan.....Mr. Brougham
(with the song of "Ould Ireland you're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)
Oston.....Chief of the Guard).....Mr. Chippendale
Hassan Noureddan.....(Dealer in figs).....Mr. Young
Mustapha Moulvad.....Mr. Jeffries
Osman.....Mr. Oliver
Sayd.....Mr. C. Parsloe
Gulnare.....(Chief Sultana).....Mrs. Sloan
Zaida.....(her attendant).....Miss Orton
Azza.....(leader of the Almehs).....Miss E. Henrade
French Zouaves, Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.
The performance terminates
BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway
INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE NEW COMEDY.
INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE NEW COMEDY.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
has now been presented for the amusement of the theatre-going public for
EIGHTY SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
thus proving it to be, without question, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
who have invariably testified their approbation of its merits during this great run by
LONG CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
and
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the farce, never before acted here, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will give
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
when she will pass through New-York on her way to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West.
On this occasion will be represented, for the first and only time, Donizetti's admired opera of
DON PASQUALE.
in which Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will appear, for the first time in America, in her celebrated rôle of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTE.
The sale of tickets ($1 each) commences on THURSDAY, Feb. 11.
Mlle. Piccolomini will leave for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Under the management of JOHN MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1859.
Benefit and Last Appearance of Mr. G. C. CHARLES.
IRELAND AS IT IS.
Ragged Pat.....Mr. G. C. Charles
Judy O'Trot.....Miss Julia Daly
OUR GAL.
Caroline Morton.....Miss Julia Daly
BRIAN O'LYNN.
Brian.....Mr. G. C. Charles
The new, original American Comedy,
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
will be produced most positively on
MONDAY EVENING.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan 28,
The entertainment will commence with
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
Acrobatic Feats.....Messrs. Foster & Denier
Followed by HAROLD HAWK.
After which, a new Pantomime, entitled
THE RIVAL CLOWNS.
To conclude with MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 28, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 28,
The performance will commence with the play of the
MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
The Chourineur.....Mr. E. Eddy.
After which, the grand Equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa.....Mr. Fitzgerald.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
THE WREN FAMILY OF BRILLIANT COMEDIANS WILL PERFORM
The roaring farce,
A TINKER AND A TAILOR.
EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES BY MASTER PHILO NATHANS.
Mr. and Mrs. DeBach, W. Pastor, Rivers, Sands, Crosby, Denzer, &c.
TONY PASTOR, CLOWN.
Every Evening at 7½ o'clock, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 2 o'clock. Entrance in 14th-st. Admittance, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Second Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. H. R. BALL respectfully announces that he will give his
FIRST DRAMATIC READING,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1859.
On which occasion the subject will be the entire play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS,
to be obtained at the principal Hotels, Music and Book-stores, and at Niblo's Garden.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S
ENTERTAINMENT AT HOPE CHAPEL,
SATURDAY EVENING, 29th inst.,
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
AS YOU LIKE IT, and the great Trial of
BARDELL vs. PICKWICK!
Tickets 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ORATORION.—FUN, SONGS AND REcitations by Professors [illegible], COLBURN, Nash and CURTIS. THIS EVENING, in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, with explanations of music and elocution. Admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS A. M. FREEMAN'S EVENING,
At LYRIQUE HALL, No. [illegible] Broadway, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29. Miss FREEMAN will read "THE GLOVE" and "HOW THEY CARRIED THE GOOD NEWS," by Browning; "FRESH SPIRITS," by Willis, &c., &c. Several DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS will sing "O, BREATHE OF LOVE" and "THE THREE FISHERS," two Quartettes (for male voices,) recently composed by ROBERT GOLDBECK, who will play, during the evening, by particular request, his "THREE ROMANTIC SOUVENIRS" for piano. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the music and book stores, and at the door on the evening. To commence at 8 o'clock.

WILL SOON CLOSE.
BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Will soon close, at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway. Also, the Panorama of the Holy Land. Open EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION.
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, JAN. 28.—GRAND GALA DAY.—Performances at 3 o'clock and at 7½ o'clock by the ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS AND COMEDIANS. The most talented Troupe in the world, who have been greeted wherever they have been by CROWDED HOUSES and DELIGHTED AUDIENCES. In addition to a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, BANJO SOLO, by O. A. SEARLES. FANCY DANCES by W. A. CHRISTY, BURLESQUE POLKA by CHRISTY AND BLAIR, in concert with LIFE IN THE SOUTH. THE EXQUISITE AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

THE FINE ARTS.—F. RICHARDT'S EXHIBItion of American Scenery is now open at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 9 to 4 and 6 to 10. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BENEFIT OF PROFESSOR MITCHELL.
The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that Prof. MITCHELL will give an extra Lecture, as a tendered complimentary benefit to himself, on

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

Subject—*The Great Unfinished Problems of the Universe with the Motions of the Sun and Planets through Space, and the Determination of the Centre of the Stellar Universe.* He will exhibit new methods of Astronomical Observations by which these great problems will be solved.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Number of tickets limited to 4,000. For sale at the book and music stores and the Academy.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."
The Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., will lecture on the above subject before the Gillette Young Men's Association in Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door and of T. R. Redway, P. H. Leonard, Lorin Clark, James Sandford, Geo. B. Durfee, P. S. Taggart, Lecture Committee.

BURNS' TAM O'SHANTER.
Professor TAVERNER'S Reading at Clinton Hall on SATURDAY next will include Shakespeare's Macbeth and Burns' celebrated Tam O'Shanter.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock—*Measure for Measure.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock—*Anthony and Cleopatra.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock—*King John.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock—*Macbeth.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No 54 EAST 13TH-ST.
New classes are being formed for the second term, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Pupils can commence at any time. A class exclusively for young ladies, on Monday and Thursday from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. To commence on Thursday, Feb. 3.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 west 14th-st., New-York, and No 124 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen Saturday evenings, practicing class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC REUNION
Will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859.
Dodworth's two bands of 100 musicians are engaged. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, can be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $50, $165, $230, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GREAT CHANCE.—A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave grand diagonal rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted for three years, in perfect order, worth $500, been used a few months, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st., near Broadway.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

TO LAWYERS.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR OF this City, who expects to leave for California about the 1st of February, and to return within twelve weeks, will take charge of commissions for examining witnesses, and of other legal matters. Address (this week) Box No. 507 Post-Office, New-York.

EXCLUSIVELY TO LADIES.—PERIODICAL girdles, essential to health and comfort, sent free to any address. Price $2, which may be paid in advance or on delivery of the parcel. Address NEW-YORK ELASTIC CO., No. 325 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE.
Dr. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, willing girls, in city or country; both are excellent cooks, make the best of bread, pies and cakes of all kinds, are first-rate laundresses, understand the management of milk and butter; will be found careful and anxious to give satisfaction. Have the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIENCed servant as cook and laundress or general servant, is a very reliable, trustworthy young woman, not afraid of work, perfectly neat, obliging and respectful. Unquestionable references given—a most superior washer and ironer and good cook. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CLEAN, SMART and tidy young woman, as general housemaid, or as chambermaid or laundress; is a first rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook and baker; is also a good plain sewer; will make herself generally useful; has the best of references from former employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, who perfectly understands her business in that capacity, or as chambermaid and to do part of the washing. Best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class English cook; understands her business in all its branches—soups, creams, jellies, pastries, guava; would engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor, for three days. Good reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and seamstress; one as cook, &c. Also, by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RESpectable woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; is a good family baker, and has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for one week if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; would take charge of one or two grown up children. Best of City reference from her last employer. No objection to the country. Address No. 156 West 15th-st. until engaged.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread; wages $7. Also, a girl of 18, to wait on table, mind children; is a good chambermaid; wages $5. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook and to assist in the washing, or to cook and to do the washing. Can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework, in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY EFficient and well-recommended girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer. They may be seen, until suited, at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, in a gentleman's family, and would not mind going a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 Macdougal-st., next door to Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A young woman; understands French fluting and plaiting. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 6th st., in the book-store near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 170 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good city references; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, for two days at No. 125 12th st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, who perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, a situation as nursery governess, or companion for a lady; has the highest testimonials of character and ability. Can be seen at Mrs. GREEN'S, No. 820 Broadway, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a young woman who is a good plain sewer. Apply at No 32 East 30th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock on Friday or Saturday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands every kind of cooking; private families only apply; has seven years' City reference. Apply at No. 8 6th-st., two or three doors from the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant French woman as a child's nurse and chambermaid and seamstress. Wages low. Apply at No. 252 East 23d., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress and can do plain sewing; can produce the best of reference from her last place. Call at 365 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing; has lived in her last situation eight years; City reference. Apply, for two days, at 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL 15 years of age to assist with light chamberwork and do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 100 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook: one who knows her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 28 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can give the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY GIRL, as plain cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Call at corner of Columbia and Pacific sts., up stairs. South Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing or would do all the washing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 208 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY an English woman. Apply on Friday or Saturday at No. 32 East 30th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO GET plain sewing; will go out by the day or take the work home. No. 211 Pacific st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook in a private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 110 East 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

MALES.

WANTED.—A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man wishes a situation as coachman. Is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of City reference as to character, ability, integrity, and sobriety, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two and a half years. A line addressed to W. F. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED MAN and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman; the wife as cook or housemaid—has two years' reference. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, MAN AND WIFE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN OF SOBER, steady habits, wants employment; is a good waiter in a private family, and has long experience; would take care of a gentleman's place; is handy at any work. The best City reference given. Address R. JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN A brass foundry; has had a thorough experience in every branch of the business, and can give good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address T. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (middle-aged man,) who understands farming, gardening, and carpenter's as well as mason's work; his capacities would render him very useful on any country place. Address B. E., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND WILLING PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is a good vegetable gardener, and willing to work on a farm; tries to please his employer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at or address THOS. P., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front; or No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, in some wholesale store as porter; can write a good plain hand; is quick at figures; can give best of City reference from his last place. Address DANIEL HERLIHY, No. 639½ Hudson st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business and has respectable reference. Address J. M., No. 125 4th-av., in the harness maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man; fully understands the care and management of horses, and is a good, careful driver; has good reference from his last employers. Address J. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, in an importing or jobbing dry-goods house; has had eight years' experience in the business; views moderate as to salary. Address MAC, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and harness; can produce first-rate reference. Address P. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman or clerk in some store; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman, as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can give good references. Apply at 46 Bond-st., at 10 A. M.

TO JEWELERS AND WATCH IMPORTERS.—WANTED—A situation by a young man, who has an extensive Southern and Western acquaintance. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best of City references. Address Box No. 3,888 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEAM-FITTER AND A PLUMBer; must be thoroughly practiced and competent men, qualified to take charge of a shop doing a large business in the above branches; men of experience, able to make plans and estimates; thoroughly acquainted with their business, and furnish unexceptionable reference. To such men a liberal compensation will be paid, and an excellent and permanent position secured to them. Address, in handwriting, Box 4,600 Post-Office.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN WELL ACQUAINTed with the retail dry goods business, and one who can sell, cut, and match carpets; those acquainted with the up-town trade preferred. Apply personally or by letter to GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING house, a smart, active boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a good and quick hand, and resides with his parents; none others need apply. Salary, $50 first year. Apply, after 3 P. M., at 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THOroughly understands her business; no others need apply. Inquire at No. 10 Le Roy-place. (Bleecker-st.) between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., or from 4 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELLIGENT LAD, to learn the drug business; one residing with his parents preferred. Inquire of JAMES WEIR, No. 266 Grand-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, ABOUT 16 years of age, to do the general light work of an office; must reside with his parents. Address S., Box No. 2,930 Post-Office, in hand-writing of applicant.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. One acquainted with the cash trade preferred. Address Box No. 751 Post-Office.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRUG CLERK, ONE well acquainted with the prescription business. Address APOTHECARY, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 60 Lafayette-place, in store.

WANTED—A FARMER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business. Apply at No. 176 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE SUPPLIES Schools with competent teachers. Schools with pupils, and parents with school circulars. Wanted, a teacher of English and Music, for Louisiana and Florida; salaries $300 and $400. A preceptress for North Carolina, $500; and many other States. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO, No. 346 Broadway. Philadelphia, No. 136 South 3d-st.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 929 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.— No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

$8 FOR TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS ON THE PIANO—By a lady educated in Europe, with good references, who is also a thorough teacher of French and English. Two children (under 10) taken to board and educated at $30 a month. Address Mrs. NORRIE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE— At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS— Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

WANTED—A LADY AS AN ASSISTANT IN AN Academy in the country; one competent to give instruction in the languages and higher English preferred. Address with references PRINCIPAL, Wyoming, Luzerne County, Penn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen can find a desirable home with a small family in a new house, at No. 163 West 24th-st. Terms reasonable. References of first class given and required.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board in a small private family, at No. 29 Vestry-st., one door west of Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a furnished room, with breakfast and tea, in a strictly private family. Best reference given and required. Address C. L. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house No. 83 Sands-st.; a large neatly furnished room and board for one or two gentlemen; location elevated and healthy, house quite comfortable, well warmed and ventilated in season; terms moderate; family small, no children; about six minutes' from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, with furnished rooms, on the second floor, (in a private family preferred,) up town, neighborhood west of Madison square. References given and required. Address JOHN GORDON, Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN BY A LADY —Terms must be moderate. Address, for two days, MISS A. V. Z., General Post-Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A VERY PLEASANT front room on the second floor, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen, at No. 151 East 13th-st. The house has all the modern improvements. No removal in May.

TO LET—AT NO. 1 CARROLL-PLACE BLEECKER st., near Broadway, a neatly furnished back parlor to two gentlemen, with or without board; hot and cold baths; also, a large tea-room, to one or two gents. All on 1st floor.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 89 CLINTON-place, 8th-st., a handsome room on the first floor, with all the conveniences.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON RAILING MAKERS, FOUNDRY-MEN AND OTHERS.—The rights to manufacture and sell the FULLER PATENT IRON RAILING can be purchased for city, town, county or State, on reasonable terms.

The Patentees challenge the world to produce a more simple method of construction combining great strength with beauty of design, and at a price full 50 per cent. cheaper than the old style, yielding a profit that will satisfy the most ambitious. Call and see our styles or address FULLER IRON RAILING COMPANY, 380 Broadway.

TO LUMBER DEALERS OR OTHERS.— The writer, a person of ten years' experience in buying and selling lumber and other building materials for a large retail yard, contemplating a change in his present engagements, offers his services in purchasing or selling, or both, or is willing to engage in the business with a person of like experience, in the City or country, where there is a prospect of its being remunerative. Best references as to character, ability, &c., given. Address LUMBER, Box No 172 *Times* Office, stating place of interview.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—ELIGIBLY LOCAted in a first rate neighborhood on the west side of the City, in complete order and well fitted, and calculated for doing a good business. It is well known and long established, and will be sold low by addressing COAL YARD, Box No. 2,777 Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE!—STORE TO LET AND SMALL stock of men's furnishing goods for sale at a great sacrifice to close the concern. The goods are all new and desirable, and will be sold at an unparalleled low price below cost, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply at once at No. 872 Broadway.

TO HARDWARE DEALERS.—FOR SALE, the stock, fixtures and good-will of a hardware store; has been established over twenty years. Any person having a cash capital of $8,000, and desirous to engage in this business, can do so by applying at No. 174 West st.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE — $5,000 — A rare opportunity is offered for a person with this amount to take an interest as partner (active or special) in a cash and short-time jobbing hosiery business already established. Address Box No 3,188 Post Office.

PERSONAL.

J. MARSHALL WILL FIND A LETTER from J. Y. awaiting him in Union-square Post-Office.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av and Thirty-seventh-st. the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 33 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-st.; also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-st., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of lease from Trinity Church of twenty years from May next, of the two lots and buildings corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being fifty feet on Clarke-st and seventy-five on Dominick-st., premises known as Nos. 21, 23, and 23¼ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 35 Nassau-st., Executors.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, or in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av. A desirable location, and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms and is in complete order, marble mantles gas, &c. Price $4,200. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply on the premises or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st. Also for sale, six lots at Bergen Point, N. J.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—LOCAtion the most popular, healthy and convenient in the city; only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars, viz.: Five (frame) on Canton st., midway between Fulton and De Kalb avs., $3,450; and four (brick) on St. Felix st., midway between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, $4,000; water in the houses throughout. Apply to W. R. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., or THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.— Five lots, 20x80, and one lot, 20x100, on northeast corner 8th and Ainslie sts. Price, $450 for each inside lot, and $550 for corner. Also, three lots, 25x75, on southwest corner Leonard and Powers sts. Price, corner, $600; inside lots, $500 each; 90 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply to
G. & S. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW OR TO EXCHANGE—For vacant lots from 50th to 100th sts.; two well-built brown stone and brick basement houses in thorough order; new painted and finished throughout; eligibly situated in the best part of the upper portion of the City, near 25th-st. Apply to HOUSES, Box No. 2,777 Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR sale in and about Jersey City, dwelling houses with all the modern improvements, at prices ranging from $1 100 to $14,000. Also vacant lots about one mile from the ferry at very low prices. Terms easy. Call between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No 98 Montgomery st., Jersey City. KEENEY & HALLADAY.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—Three good, plain brick houses with deep lots, very convenient, and in good order, containing seven rooms, beside basement in South Brooklyn, near Flatbush avenue. Title perfect, and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FRAME HOUSE, ON the corner of Grand-av. and Lefferts-st. Several lots of land adjoining can be had. House in first-rate order; gas, water and furnace. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. By GEORGE HALL, Counselor's Office City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to
HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

TO LET—A GENTEEL FURNISHED BROWN-stone house, in a beautiful locality in South Brooklyn, twenty minutes from Fulton Ferry by the cars. Possession in March, by GEORGE HALL,
Counselor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED country place at Ravenswood, with front on East River, 30 minutes' from Wall-st. Price moderate; terms easy. JNO. TOWNSEND, Jr., room No. 3 Park Bank Building.

TO RENT, LEASE OR SELL—A COMMOdious house at Flushing, suitable for a large family, an academy or water cure; large yard and out buildings pleasantly retired; ten minutes' from the railroad depot. WM. R. PRINCE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 200 ACRES, SITUATED about 27 miles from the City, in New-Jersey; or will be exchanged for a dwelling-house in New-York. The farm is pleasantly situated and unincumbered. Price $8 000. Apply to G. & T. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PARCELS OF GROUND in Harlem; three-story brown-stone house in East 25th-st., near 4th-av; 2 three-story mastic-front houses in Dean-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, to exchange for good vacant lots. DANL. H. CURTIS, No. 83 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN WASHINGTON Township, Bergen County, N. J., four miles east of Hohokus station, on Erie Railroad; one containing about 90 acres; the other about 120 acres. Address J. H. T. BANTA, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW HOUSES ON ORchard and Allen sts., near Rivington-st., 21 feet by 46, built in the best manner, with modern improvements. Apply to D. H. KNAPP, No. 159 Orchard-st.; or C. A. ZABRISKIE, No. 85 West 21st st.

TO LET.—A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT ON Main st. near Passaic. Possession given April 1, 1859. Pleasantly situated in the village of Hackensack, New-Jersey. J. H. T. BANTA.

MYRTLE-AVENUE.—STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Two blocks from the City Hall, Brooklyn. By GEORGE HALL, at Counselor's office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE small two story brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 East Baltic, near Court-st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

A FARM IN THE TOWN OF JAMAICA, near the railroad, to lease for a term of years, or exchange for City property.
STEWART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART.

FOR SALE—IN A FIRST-CLASS NEIGHBORhood, a three story frame cottage house and full lot, No. 158 West 38th-st. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS, OR THE ENTIRE STORE, No. 128 William-st. Dimensions 25x160 feet. Inquire of SMITH & PETERS, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
2 lots and frame house, 39th-st.
4 lots, 52d-st., south side, near 10th-av.
8 lots on the corner of 123d-st., 4th-av.
The above lots will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Apply to S. BARKER, No. 114 Pine-st.

FARM AT AUCTION.—THE FARM OF THE late Thomas Ketchum, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., two miles from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at Mamaroneck, and 3½ miles from White Plains, containing 120 acres of land, (formerly owned by Benjamin Cornell, deceased,) will be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house on the premises, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon. The buildings are large and convenient. There are two orchards of about ten acres of grafted fruit. The land is of superior quality, well watered, well fenced and in good cultivation, with a sufficient supply of wood and timber. It is well suited for a farmer, or a gentleman retiring from business, and is within 1½ miles of the two meeting-houses of the Friend's Society in Scarsdale. If desired by the purchaser, an amount, not exceeding 60 per cent. of the purchase-money, can remain on mortgage, on the farm, for a term not over five years, at 6 per cent. interest, if paid half-yearly. A perfect title, free from all incumbrance, and possession on the 1st of April next, will be given. Persons desiring information about the farm, can apply to the subscriber, to ELIJAH TOMPKINS, Scarsdale; or to SILAS SUTTON, No. 111 2d-av., New-York City.—Dated Harrison, Nov. 29, 1858.
THOMAS SUTTON,
Agent and Attorney of the heirs of Thos. Ketchum, dec'd.

BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE STREETS.—TO lease, the elegant and substantial store and lofts, No. 26 Beekman, extending through 185 feet, and fronting on Spruce st., (six stories, basement and cellar,) suitable for grocery, hardware, or other business—lofts very light and roomy. Alterations will be made, if desired, so as to increase three-fold the light in store and basement. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st., or B. M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-street—a prominent location—33 feet front and 70 feet on Cedar-st.; possession Feb. 1. The lofts are well lighted. For terms, &c., apply to M. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house; chandeliers, water and furnace; within three blocks of City Hall and near Myrtle-av. Only a small amount of cash required by GEORGE HALL, at Counselor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY BRICK house, furnished, in Henry-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of South ferry; possession given April 1, or before, if required. Address Box No. 2,303 Post-Office.

FINE ROOMS TO LET.—INQUIRE AT NO. 169 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE, WISHING the services of a FAITHFUL and RELIABLE Agent, would do well to apply to the subscriber, ROBERT E. BABB, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th. References: Present Patrons and others.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East-Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $2,500—IN THE BEAUTIFUL village of Flushing, L. I., a modern-built two-story and attic frame house, with basement and cellar, and the lot. Said property is pleasantly located on Clinton-av., having a fine water prospect of Flushing Bay. The house is 22 by 27 feet, with a wing on the rear, and possesses many conveniences not found in other buildings of its size. The lot is 44 feet front by 168 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. For a small family, who are desirous to live in a healthy and improved village, it will be found one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of New-York. Communications to the City, several times per day, by railroad and steamboat. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. PECK.
FLUSHING, Jan. 25, 1859.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED AT Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 80 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved abounding with forest, and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas. Good barn, carriage-house, &c. To one wishing to locate in the country, it offers inducements rarely met with—combining health, convenience of schools, Post-Office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from the village. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable cottage residence on Atlantic-st., two minutes' walk from the dépôt, finished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas; half an acre of ground, laid out in a vegetable garden with fruit and shade trees, a good barn, well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of M. A. PICOT, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND AT CHATSworth, beautifully situated on the Boston Post Road, opposite F. K. Collins' country seat. Also several choice building sites, with magnificent views of the Sound; and from 2 to 10 acres of land; would be exchanged for good City property. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, two miles from dépôt at Newark, containing 37 acres well cultivated; the house is elegant and commodious, with fine out-buildings and grounds extensive apple and pear orchard. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—PLEASantly situated, on the North River, or in New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, containing from 5 to 100 acres, with fruit, &c., &c., with or without buildings. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

WESTERN OR SOUTHERN LANDS WANTed in exchange for a large assortment of fashionable jewelry, fancy goods and cloths. Also, a good farm or dwelling near New-York wanted in exchange for a huge manufacturing establishment; stock, tools, &c., in active operation. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A YOUNG LAWYER DESIRES DESK-ROOM in an office where he can have the privilege of library. Would pay for the same either in cash or services. Address J. B. H., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM WANTED BY A WEIGHmaster, with or without room for scales, &c., between Wall and Fulton sts., and east of Pearl. Address A. B. C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st. and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS NEGOTIATED.
Drawings, Specifications, and Models, (metal or wood.)
Applications for Patents, and all business whatever connected with Patents attended to with economy and dispatch.
Application for Patent, including drawings and specification, $60.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858 .... $3,712,632 65
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1858 .... 1,178,160 40
Total amount of Marine Premiums $4,890,793 05

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858 .... $3,494,614 20
Losses paid during same period .. $1,598,638 11
Returns of Premiums and Exp's. 495,923 19

The Company have the following Assets, viz:
Stocks of the United States, of the State of New-York, of New-York City Banks $1,830,034 50
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise 856,260 00
Real Estate 200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance, and other claims due the Company, estimated at 175,380 50
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable 2,029,902 58
Cash in Bank 190,589 83
Total amount of Assets $5,282,167 41

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

After reserving over
TWO MILLION DOLLARS
of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 and 1857 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1858, for which certificates were issued, amount to .. $7,655,310
Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859 1,360,000
Total profits for 16½ years $9,015,310
The certificates previous to 1856, and 50 per cent of the issue of that year, have been redeemed by cash 5,878,730
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1859 .... $3,136,580

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Wm. S. Wetmore,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
Robt. C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
Edw. H. Gillillan,
Ramsay Crooks,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leonar. S. Suarez,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
William E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
William Wood,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cor. Grinnell,
Henry O. Brewer,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

E. LARALDE,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Refers to
Messrs. DECOPPET & CO., New-York.
Messrs. MARIE & KANZ, New-York.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 27, 1859.
THE HOLDERS OF SCRIP STOCK OF the American Guano Company are hereby notified that, according to the terms of the Act of Incorporation, the time for the reception of installments on said scrip stock will expire on the 31st inst.
JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 27, 1859.—Interest due 1st proximo on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of coupons to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Bonds; Troy City Bonds, Detroit City Bonds, Cleveland City Bonds, Gas-Light Stocks, Buffalo City Water Bonds, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bonds.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.—INTEREST.—The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD stock for sale, with four per cent. dividend, due 1st February. Also, Wells, Fargo & Co. Stock, with ten per cent. dividend, due same day.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Dépôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of '61, and Dover Extension 7 per cent. will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

WANTED—MILWAUKEE CITY UNPAID COUPONS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL .... $300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
Joseph B. Varnum,
Leonard Appleby,
Frederick H. Walcott,
Wm. K. Strong,
Moses Taylor,
James O. Sheldon,
Daniel Parish,
Gustavus A. Conover,
Martin Bates, Jr.,
Dudley B. Fuller,
Charles L. Vose,
Warren Delano, Jr.,
Henry V. Butler,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
Jas. Lorimer Graham, Jr.,
Bowes R. McIlvaine,
Gilbert L. Beeckman,
John C. Henderson,
Lorrain Freeman,
Edward Macomber,
Watson E. Case,
Charles E. Appleby,
Samuel B. Bradford, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
Robert C. Rathbone, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
Livingston Satterlee, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1859.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott st.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
Jan. 22, 1859. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order,
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Jan. 24, 1859.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be re-opened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.
RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the firm of CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.
WM. H. CARY,
S. E. HOWARD,
HENRY SANGER,
CYRUS BUTLER,
MICHAEL SNOW,
J. B. BRUSH,
RICHARD BUTLER,
G. S. CARY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & C. K. HERRICK, for the continuance of the stationery business, at the old stand, No. 75 John-st.
WM. HERRICK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859. CHAS. K. HERRICK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HEALY & BROOKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Signed,
EDWARD HEALY,
THOS. L. BROOKS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TIFFANY & MANN, of New-York and Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSEPH C TIFFANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858. WILLIAM L. MANN.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK, ON MERCHANTS' Bank, No. 1,705, drawn by C. Kowalski, for eighty-seven hundred dollars, ($8,700,) and dated Jan. 27, 1859; indorsed for deposit by C. A. Fisher. Payment having been stopped, the finder will be rewarded by returning to C. A. FISHER, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TIPPET LOST—IN ELEVENTH-STREET, 5TH-av. or 17th-st., on Tuesday night—a STONE MARTEN VICTORINE, lined with brown silk. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 23 West 11th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON FOURTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY AND WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL SELL AT public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon—The 3 story brick house and lot No. 312 4th-st., situate on the southeast corner of Greene-st., the late residence of Wm. B. Van Nortwick, deceased. The house is in perfect order, and the sale will be positive, and immediate possession given. $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 14th Feb. 1856, ch. 250, and other acts upon the subject of free banking, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New-York City, on the 3d of February, 1859, and from day to day until they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation—to wit: 21 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson; 17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tazewell. JAMES T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.
By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3.
At 12½ o'clock.
$21,000—21 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Bank of Republic.
$44,000—44 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
All of the above-mentioned Bonds are indorsed by the State of Tennessee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HARRISON-ST. AND MINETTA-LANE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Leonard Warner, deceased.
HARRISON-ST.—The 2-story brick-front dwelling-house and lot known as No. 50 Harrison-st., north side, between Washington and West sts. Lot 21x75 feet.
MINETTA-LANE.—The lot, with the 2 story brick front dwelling-house on the front, and 2 frame stables on the rear thereof, No. 21 Minetta-lane, south side, between Carmine and Minetta sts. Lot 28x80. Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., house 26.6x44. Lot 26.6x100.
Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26.6x60. Lot 26.6x100.
For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.
BRICK TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, No. 32 Pike-st., between Henry and Madison sts. For sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, the pleasant, convenient two-story house and lot No. 32 Pike-st., lot 25x85, house 25x44, with two story tea and bath room. House built by day's work in the best manner, with basement, light dry cellar; Croton and gas in house; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROBERT HADDOCK, No. 101 Liberty st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
FRIDAY, Jan. 28,
At 10 o'clock, at Auction Room,
By Catalogue for Cash.
300 lots foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., in lots to suit City and country buyers
Plated Ware, Porte-monnaies, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 28—AT 10½ A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn—regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also, shawls, furs, fancy goods, life-boat, 4 chests of tea, large library bookcase, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
PLANING MILL.—MORTGAGE SALE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, one first-class 22-inch planing machine, in complete running order. Sale positive. Terms at sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8 15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
: P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:42, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank:) 5 Hempstead: 6:30 P. M. Jamaica

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,
Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N. B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.
For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZEREGA, Commander,
Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.
Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK.
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau 15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First-class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35. Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.
First class cabin passage $15
Deck passage 6
The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To Montgomery, Ala ..... $26 To Jacksonville, Fla $21
To Atlanta, Ga ..... 23 To Pilatka, Fla 23
To Augusta, Ga ..... 20 To Columbia, S. C 20
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20, also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—ANN MORRISS, plaintiff, against W. E. THETFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 141 Joralemon-st., in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest on ten hundred and fifty from April 8, 1857, to March 1, 1858, and interest on seven hundred and fifty from the 1st day of March, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 6, 1858.
N VAN BRUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The above-named complaint was filed in King's County Clerk's Office, Dec. 20 1858.
d24-1aw6wF* N. VAN BRUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State, and the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., a lease of the Ferry, as at present established, from the easterly basin at Peck-slip, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) or to some landing or place in said Brooklyn adjacent to the foot of said South 7th-st., with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Comptroller will sell at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, a lease of the Ferry from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he will conduct and manage the said Ferry agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as now are or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.—The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay, at the time of the sale, to the Collector of the City revenue, a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip, bulkhead or premises proposed to be leased during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named Ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at an appraised valuation, (should the present lessees desire to sell,) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a Ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each Ferry boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive $20 per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

N. B.—The sale of the above Ferries was advertised to take place on the 21st of December, 1858, and was postponed from that time until Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859, and is again postponed, as above, to Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1850.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, JR.,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject relative to the removal of the telegraph poles, will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The Committee will be happy to hear both parties for or against the removal of the same. They will also act upon other subjects referred to them; also, the subject relative to widening and extending Worth-st., will be brought into consideration.
F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee on Streets.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 31st inst., at 2 P. M., in the office of the Bureau of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-st., at which time they will take into consideration the Assessment List for Regulating, &c., 125-st., 8th-av. to west side of Manhattan-st. Also, other assessment lists heretofore advertised will be taken up.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
H. W. GENET,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, when they will take in consideration the subjects relative to the Pavonia-avenue Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., and the ferry foot of 23d-st. All parties interested in the above are respectfully requested to be present.
JOHN T. HENRY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JOHN LYNES,
Com. on Ferries.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OLIOER M. PETTIT against ABNER NORCOM.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Dec. 4, 1858.
SHERWOOD, STORY & DUNN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1858. SHERWOOD, STORY & DUNN,
d24-1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER S. MACOMB, CATHARINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNY and AGNES KEARNY his wife, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, in the city of Hudson, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1858. Dated December 23, 1858.
d31-1aw7wF* J. MULFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 32 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.
EDWIN A. OELRICHS,
HENRY PALMER,
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
Executors, &c.
s3-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.
au26-1aw6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.
SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD S. CLARK,
au20-1aw6mF HENRY J. CLARK,
Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, JR.
o1-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, JR., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.
HESTER A. HUNTINGTON,
WILLIAM STEBBINS, JR.,
Administrators.
s10-1aw6mF*

MEDICAL.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors [illegible] and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 41 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. All complications of diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weakness, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SHINNER, Esq., Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £1 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers, in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner hereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all disappointed elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Cure guaranteed. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies—price $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Female Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations free of charge. Attendance till 10 A. M. Afflicted call immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 910 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York.

BREAKING THE CHILL.—THE OLIVE FEVER and Ague Pills is a new and harmless remedy for the cure of fever and ague in its worst form, no matter how long you have been afflicted. You can depend upon a cure. It is very injurious to check the disease suddenly with powerful drugs. You may smother it for a short time. Yet it is a very dangerous experiment, as it frequently afterwards develops itself in some other form. Sold by BARNES & PARK, and A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York. Retail price, $1.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—BEWARE of counterfeits put out by bogus doctors. We are the sole proprietors, and are successors to Talbot Watts. Whenever the Antidote fails to benefit we refund the price. $1 a bottle. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st. two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6, till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pailasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, WITH SIDES—Cottage Bedsteads, $3 50; Cribs—folding, rocking, swinging—in great variety and new styles. Wardrobes, Bureaus, Children's Chairs, &c.; Mattresses of all kinds, cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, second basement below Bleecker-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 83,) Four doors east of Broadway, New York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LECTURES.

Lecture by the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D.

HUMAN RACES IN AMERICA.

The last lecture of the Rutgers Institute Course was delivered Wednesday evening in Rev. Dr. Krebs' Church, corner of Rutgers and Henry streets, by the Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D. The building was well filled by a large and intelligent audience, ladies being the most numerous. Dr. HITCHCOCK, on being introduced, said that it was a remark of RICHTER's, that "he who found a God in nature would be sure to acknowledge one in history." The observation is a true one, though it may be difficult in the marchings and countermarchings of the nations to discover the purpose of all these movements without close research. Geographers recognize five continents. Of these, Asia symbolizes the infancy of the races; there religions originated. Europe typifies the boyhood—for here, during a thousand years, there were constant strugglings, such as every youth must go through. But then manhood needs a shelter and it finds it in our own continent. Thus we recognize the historical position of the three continents. It is our destiny—and the word is used in no shallow sense—to lead the nations of the world in their onward march. First we notice the manifest reservation of our own continent for a grand Congress of the races. Geologists now acknowledge that the Americas and Australia were the first of the continents upheaved. Asia and Europe were last prepared for human habitations, and they were used the first, the rule being that the first should be last and the last first. [Applause.] It is now settled that the continent was populated from its back-door, through Behring's Straits, for the Indians always said their ancestors came from the setting sun; and the western shore of North America was fringed with a denser population than any other portion. Dr. H. had no sympathy with the romancings about the Indian. Speeches like those of LOGAN—never uttered by aboriginal lips—have run through Christendom, arousing sympathy for a nation whose intellectual excellence is more imaginary than real. So when, a few years since, it became necessary, through very mercy, to remove the Indians from a portion of our territory—from all Europe there burst a howl of indignation at our cruelty; but the the fact is, that the Government has paid the Indians $40,000,000 for soil, which no one can pretend was ever worth that amount to its original possessors. Cruelty and injustice were the exception not the rule in the treatment they received from our ancestors. The efforts made to elevate these aboriginal races intellectually have by their failure proved their inferiority. For other races, and not for them—for history, for civilization, for Europe, for humanity, to bind the races together when the hour for blending them should come—was this continent dragged by its locks from its ocean bed. A jealous Providence kept COLUMBUS from touching upon the northern portion of the mainland, and sent CABOT here with the English flag to consecrate the Continent to Protestantism. [Applause.]

When the fullness of time had come, Providence lifted the stern embargo—with which it had been battling all adventurers—to let in the panting future, for it had no longer reason to guard these shores. Immigration then came here to build estates and not to trade. The bulk of it was sternly, ardently Protestant. Our fathers were no shiftless adventurers, down at the heels, out at the elbows. Liberty in the church and at the ballot-box were the principles to which all were pledged. Now look at the character of those who peopled the country. It was a fine saying of WILLIAM STOUGHTON, one of the Governors of Massachusetts, that three kingdoms were sifted that the choice wheat might be sent here. He spoke of New-England. Extending our view over the whole land, we find all Europe contributed its choicest, cleanest blood. Portugal, for her meanness in attempting to kidnap the poor, timid Indians, got cashiered—disgraced and banished from the Continent—and all she left us is a single name, Labrador. [Applause.] The blood Spain left is rapidly setting towards the lower extremities, and her end, said Dr. H., I think, is near. The French character is not rightly appreciated among us. Its levity is more on the surface than at the bottom. They are preeminently a people of common sense in every-day affairs. Their national blood rushes strongly back toward the heart, or else it stagnates at the extremities as it has done now in Canada. Professor H. referred eloquently to the Swedish element in our nationality, and the part GUSTAVUS VASA took in urging his countrymen in emigrating here. The genius of IRVING has played more mischief than it meant with the Dutch element. We have come now to acknowledge the sturdy worth of our burgher cousins, for the part they have played in European history is by no means insignificant. All hail, grave little Kingdom of Holland, with a territory hardly finished yet, as the geographers would say. With spade and mattock winning a place upon the map; with trusty steel winning a noble eminence in history. Of such blood, though we take with it a little phlegm, we have not a drop too much. But the largest of all is the English element of our nationality. If there be anything it behooves us to rid ourselves of, it is a mean, lurking shyness of England—for, depend upon it, when that inevitable strife of opinions comes, our flags must float together in the murky air. [Loud applause.] True, she taxed our ancestors—she waged war against us for seven weary years—she did that mean and cruel thing, exciting the Indian tomahawk against us. But did we not settle that grudge at Bunker Hill, at Yorktown and at Saratoga? She attempted to cripple our commerce, but did we not snatch a navy from our forests and successfully dispute with her the supremacy of the seas. John Bull is provoking—he is insolent. Probably there is no man just like him in all Europe in this respect; but then let us remember that we have these identical traits ourselves. [Loud applause, laughter, and a voice: "That's the point, exactly."] Ours as well as hers are the names of BERKELY, BUTLER, BACON, SHAKESPEARE and MILTON; and ours more than hers—for they battled in Parliament for us—are the names of CHATHAM and BURKE; and more than all, we have a common Bible, destined to spread arts and freedom over the globe. Never again put the bayonet to her breast, for the time is not far off when our flags must float together in the breeze, and when our cannon must belch and thunder together in behalf of freedom and of God. Dr. H. referred, in conclusion, to the idea that our race were deteriorating. Some assert, he said, that our cheek-bones are spreading and growing higher; that we are becoming as degraded, intellectually, as the Winnebagoes or Mohawks. Apart from the antiquity of this idea, which, if there had been any truth in it, would long ago have been verified, there are three arguments to controvert it, if any feel anxious on the subject. First, there was JONATHAN EDWARDS, the greatest logician of his time; second, there was BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who stole the lightning from the clouds; and third, there was GEORGE WASHINGTON, who beat England. If any thought these arguments too old to be forcible or satisfactory, he would offer three others of more modern date, CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER. Let the continent use us hard in this manner, as some say it is doing, let it bring forth for the race such heroisms as these and the world will yet see a people superior to anything it has yet known. [Loud applause.]

JOS. HOXIE, Esq., at the conclusion of the lecture, moved that a vote of thanks be offered, Mr. PIERCE, the Principal of Rutgers Institute, for the part he had taken in getting up this course of lectures, the best, Mr. H. said, which had ever been given in the Seventh Ward. The motion was unanimously carried, and the audience dispersed.

Prof. Mitchel's Fifth Astronomical Lecture.

THE STELLAR UNIVERSE.

Prof. MITCHEL delivered the fifth lecture of his regular course, last evening, in the Academy of Music. As before, the building was crowded in every part; the seats and standing-places all being occupied. The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH announced that Prof. MITCHEL's Benefit would take place to-morrow night, (Saturday,) as the distinguished lecturer would be obliged to leave town on Monday. His subject then will be "the great unfinished problems of the universe; the motions of the Sun and planets through space; the revolution of the Fixed Stars, and the determination of the centre around which the stellar universe revolves; with a sketch of the new methods of Astronomical Observation, by which these great problems are to be resolved." As Professor MITCHEL took the stand he was warmly applauded. He said that he felt himself highly honored by the invitation extended, but still he felt embarrassed in accepting it. As the audience had offered it, however, he had consented to meet them once more, and then he hoped to have the opportunity of expressing his deeper thanks. [Applause.] He had intended to consider the telescope under three aspects. Two of them have already been examined, viz., its power as an instrument of observation and in penetrating space. Its power in defining is yet to be spoken of. There are two kinds of telescopes, refracting and reflecting. In the former the ray passes through the object-glass, and in the other it falls upon the speculum, from which it is taken up by the observer. The sun, the lecturer proceeded to say, is one of the fixed stars which gleam above us; it is one of that system which moves around the heavens, and it is with propriety that it is spoken of in connection with the stellar universe. But it is necessary to weaken the brilliancy of its light and to lessen its great heat before it can be observed. Its surface is not, as many suppose, of uniform brightness. When it is shorn of its beams, it is found dotted all over with spots which give it a mottled appearance. Each one of these dots, minute as they appear to us, may be immense chasms or lofty eminences. The surface, too, often seems to be broken up, as it were, and then there are great gaps through which we can peer inward and see the body of the sun itself. These spots are surrounded by a penumbra. Now the question is, what causes them? I know not what they are. I have watched them as they expanded and enlarged under the telescopic gaze, and I remember one instance when two spots were separated by a barrier at least 300,000 miles in width; but while I looked that barrier was broken down, and the two spots blended into one. By these spots we see that the sun revolves. By the revolution of the earth the seasons are brought about, and day and night are made to succeed one another, but why should the sun, the great source of heat and light, thus revolve? These spots are periodic. One of the German astronomers found that there is a cycle through which they pass; that at times they disappear entirely from sight. I have seen the surface of the sun having its brilliancy unmarred by a single blemish, and then again, in five years, these imperfections reaching their maximum. In connection with this, it is observable that the magnetism of the Earth passes through a similar cycle, varying as these spots increase in size and number. What real connection there may be in this striking coincidence science is yet to determine.

Passing out to the planets—to Saturn for instance—we find the power of the telescope most beautifully displayed. It reveals those rings as if they were cut out of shining gold. It exhibits them in their singular stability of instability, and then, when their edges are turned toward us, the refractor has revealed them like lines of golden light drawn entirely across the planet. In the field of view we once placed a spider's web. This was illuminated, and running along parallel with it was this delicate fibre of light on the planet Saturn. In comparison with it, this spider's web looked like a cable. [Great applause.] Not only has it this power, but I have seen those moons passing up and down in their revolution around the planet, looking like golden beads strung upon a golden thread. Prof. M. then spoke of Neptune, the planet most recently discovered. When the news came that there was to be an investigation, I addressed LEVERRIER to know in what part of the heavens the planet was to be searched for. My letter failed through the lack of a single penny-postage to reach its destination. No answer of course came. But the news flew, as if on the wings of the wind, to what part of the heavens the telescope was to be directed. So remarkable was the news of this great discovery that I at first discredited it. When the night came around I prepared myself for a vigorous examination. It seemed as though daylight lingered as it had never done before. At length the hour came; those glittering points, one by one, shone out from the deep blue of the sky, and finally it was late enough for me to begin my observations. Having set the instrument, I found three stars in the field of vision of the estimated magnitude. One was submitted to the test of close observation; my assistant pronounced it a fixed star. The same result was announced when the second was accurately examined. Discouraged and almost disheartened, we turned to the third and last. It was no sooner brought into the field of view than I heard the exclamation, "There is a planet, round and beautiful and bright as Jupiter itself!" [Hearty applause.] But there was one peculiarity in our observations. The European astronomers found it by calculating the right ascension and declination. We, with our great refractor, distinguished it by its disc, and the very first time the telescope was brought to bear upon it, by aid of the micrometer screw, determined its magnitude! [Applause.]

Prof. M. then proceeded to discuss the question as to the determination of the magnitude of the fixed stars. Go to the observatory and watch one of them, and the telescope fails to reveal any diameter. I have watched it myself and seen it approach with that twilight which told its coming, as the sun announces its rising to the inhabitants of the earth. And then the planet comes into the field of view too brilliant and dazzling to be looked upon, but it has no appreciable diameter. Such are the bodies we are to consider to-night. When we look at the milky-way on a clear Winter night we can observe its irregularities with the naked eye. At places the light is condensed, and at others there seem to be great chasms, but when we look at it with the telescope there is a sight revealed so beautiful it cannot be described. Prof. M. said he had marked the stars then and in places determined their numbers. Some glitter with the splendor of the diamond; others shine like the topaz or emerald, until the mind, as myriads on myriads succeed, shrinks as it endeavors to grasp their multitude. Now is it possible for us to get at the numbers in this galaxy? So immense is the number stated that it seems as though it must be a mere approximation. In a narrow belt I have myself counted hundreds and thousands. If they are equally numerous in every direction there must be at least a hundred millions of them. HERSCHEL's great reflector must reach still more, for so great is its power that if Sirius were to attempt to elude its grasp by starting backward in space at the rate of twelve millions of miles in every minute of time, it would take 2,300 years for it to get out of its reach. [Applause.]

The lecturer then passed to the consideration of the question as to whether the fixed stars are in reality fixed. Are the heavens, as ARISTOTLE declared, eternal and unchangeable, or is mutability the law even there? It is, for the rate at which these stars sweep through space and the size of their orbits have been determined. Tradition fails to give us any account of him who first recognized the signs of the Zodiac; but, two thousand years ago, the father of Astronomy, HIPPARCHUS, determined to fix the place of all the stars then visible, as far as was in his power. To fix the place of a star at a given moment of time is all an astronomer at any observatory is required to do. He who, two thousand years ago, for instance, marked the moon as being five degrees distant from the group of the Pleiades and three degrees from Aldebaran, when Sirius was on the meridian, gave a standard of observation for all time. All modern observers have done has been to diminish the errors of the ancients. If catalogues are taken of the stars at intervals, say of 100 years, it will be found they all are moving, some in one direction and some in another. Apparently all was confusion at first, but a law was discovered which seized the whole and proved that order reigned. The law which governs the motions of the fixed stars is still more complex than that which rules the planets, and it seems impossible for man, on his diminutive dwelling-place, to reach to them. Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL was the first to attempt the resolution of this gigantic problem. Even he who was reckoned by his cotemporaries as an enthusiast, here reached conclusions from which his mind shrank back. Suppose you were flying along on a railroad track, along which, at regular intervals, trees had been planted. Before you they would gradually open, and behind you they would close up. So with the sun. In the direction toward which it is moving the stars seem to be opening, and behind they are closing up. Investigations have been made to ascertain the point toward which our central sun is moving, and it has been determined. Strange as it may seem, the velocity with which the sun is whirling through space has also been calculated. But is there no danger that our system may yet be wrecked?—that it may reach the fixed stars, and that there its beauty and symmetry may be destroyed? Were it to move for 500,000 years as it is now moving, it will still be severed from the stars toward which it is flying, and that tremendous period must be doubled before the sun can pass over that almost immeasurable distance, supposing that the point taken remains fixed. In conclusion, Prof. M. made an eloquent reference to the Omnipotent Power which set these worlds circling through space, and which now keeps them in their orbits.

He closed amid hearty applause.

Foreign Items.

The *Scotsman* newspaper relates the following curious case of the recovery of a lost marriage ring: "About the end of July or the beginning of August last, a woman named Catharine Ferguson, the wife of a miner named McLean, at Clifton, near the head of Loch Lomond, lost her marriage-ring whilst engaged in putting in or building peats, and, notwithstanding that every search was made for it at the time, it could not be found. About a fortnight ago the cat brought a rat into the house, and around the neck of the rat was the missing marriage-ring. It is supposed, as rats are known to carry off coins or pieces of silver or gold, that the ring had been taken to the rat's nest, where it had gone over the neck of one of the young ones, and remained there until the animal had advanced in growth, and, curiously enough, been captured by the cat. Mrs. McLean, who had been about a year married, was no less rejoiced in getting possession again of her lost ring than surprised at the very singular way in which it was recovered.

There is now in the ship-building yard of Messrs Vernon & Son, near Liverpool, a remarkably large and fine iron vessel, nearly ready for launching. Her name is the *Sleive Donard*, after a well known mountain in the County Down, Ireland. Her length is 230 feet, her height 23 feet, and her beam 38 feet. The *Sleive Donard* will be full rigged, with her fore and mainmasts of iron, with iron yards. The mizzenmast will be of wood, with spars of the same. She will be rigged with wire-rope of the best charcoal wire. At a public trial of this rope, the first piece tested was a 5 inch rope, guaranteed to bear a strain of 32.5 tons; it broke in the splice at 34¼ tons. The next piece was a length of 3¼ inches, guaranteed to bear a strain of 13¼ tons; it broke at 14¼ tons.

The vacancy of General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company, occasioned by the death of James Eddy, Esq., has been filled by the appointment of A. A. Lovett, Esq. The latter gentleman has been long the Superintendent of the Company's lines between Boston and New-York. Frank H Palmer, well known as the enterprising founder of "Palmer's Telegraphic News Room," has been appointed Superintendent of the lines between New-York and Boston. James N. Ashley, also well-known, especially to the Boston press, as the chief operator of the above-mentioned lines, has been appointed Superintendent of the Telegraph Office, No. 31 State-street, Boston.

Sir Archibald Alison recently remarked, while in the chair of the St. John's Masonic Lodge at Glasgow, that "There was no Scotchman to be found in all the vast extent of Queen Victoria's dominions, who did not recollect the poetry of Burns, and there were few under whose pillow a copy of his works was not found. During the war in India he (the Chairman) had been assured that there were many copies of them discovered in the knapsacks of the private soldiers and haversacks of the officers, while not a few remembered his national hymn, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," when engaged in combat with the insurgent Hindoos."

Mr. Monckton Milnes, M. P., Mr. Tom Taylor, and Mr. Theodore Martin have consented to act as judges of the poems submitted in competition for the premium offered by the Crystal Palace Company for the best poem in honor of the poet Burns. These gentlemen have already commenced their examination. The number of works received up to the 1st inst.—the period named in the conditions—amounted to no less than 600.

A Paris letter in the *Nord*, of Brussels, says that the body of the Emperor Napoleon I. is to be in a short time removed to the church of St. Denis, but that the heart is to remain at the Invalides.

The readers of Lockhart's "Life of Scott," will see with regret that Archdeacon Williams is no more. Williams was the tutor under whose care Scott placed his son Charles. It was Williams who read the burial service in Dryburgh Abbey over the author of "Waverley" and the "Lay." It was Williams who wrote anonymously the "Life of Alexander the Great," in Murray's "Family Library."

It has now been definitely arranged that the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's visit to Glasgow will take place in the 3d week of February.

During the past year, the Governor of Michigan has pardoned no less than 59 convicts. The Detroit *Tribune* states that a fruitful source of pardons is found in the enormously long sentences of Judges.

At Lafayette, Ill., a few days since, a low, dissipated woman made a beast of herself by guzzling down thirty-two glasses of lager-bier, to the admiration of a bar room full of loafers.

Six thousand five hundred barrels of flour were consumed in an old store-house, set on fire by an incendiary at Rochester, on Monday evening.

Flynn, the murderer of Glennon at Suspension Bridge, in July, 1856, died at Lockport on Sunday morning last, where he was confined under sentence of death.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Brooklyn Ferries.

MASS MEETING AT THE ODEON—WHAT THE PEOPLE PROPOSE TO DO—A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED—COMMISSIONERS OF FERRIES TO BE PETITIONED FOR.

In obedience to a call issued by the Special Committee on Ferries, appointed at a meeting of citizens held several weeks ago, a meeting of the residents of the Eastern District of Brooklyn was held last evening, in the Odeon, to hear the result of their labors. At 8 o'clock there was a respectable attendance of influential citizens, and others interested in the management of the ferries, when, on motion of Mr. SPARKMAN, Alderman WILSON, of the Thirteenth Ward, was called to the Chair, and Mr. DEMAS STRONG was appointed Secretary. The report of the Committee was then presented by Mr. JAMES D. SPARKMAN and was read as follows:

The Committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, held Jan. 15, 1859, would respectfully report that, in accordance with their instructions, they waited upon the Comptroller, and were received by him in a kind and gentlemanly manner, and he gave us the assurance that he realized the importance of good ferry accommodations both for the interests of New-York and Brooklyn, and that he would do all in his power to secure good ferry accommodations. He doubted, however, whether the charter of New-York gave him power to make any alterations in the conditions of the lease unless instructed to do so by a resolution of the Common Council of New-York. He also gave it as his opinion that the present lease gave to the people all the power needed to secure as good accommodation as the wants of the people would at any time require. Pointing to a section in the lease, which is as follows: "And, also, that the said parties of the second part, their executors and administrators and assigns, shall at all times during the said term, conduct and manage the said ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, rates of ferriage, times of running, and restrictions, as now are, or may from time to time hereafter during the said term, by any by-law, ordinance or resolution of the said parties of the first part or their successors be made or passed in relation to the same," he stated that if we wished any other conditions in the lease it was in the power of the Common Council to make any restrictions that may be required. Your Committee would here notice with feelings of appreciation the lively interest that our much-respected friend Mr. PETER COOPER took in the object of your Committee to obtain good ferry accommodations, and for which he has our sincere thanks. Your Committee have given to the subject much reflection, and have come to the conclusion to suggest for the consideration of the meeting the following propositions:

First—To petition the Common Council to impose such restrictions in the lease as will give to the people good ferries.

Second—To appoint a Vigilance Committee whose duty it shall be to call public meetings, and also to report to the Comptroller and Common Council of New-York any violations of the lease.

Third—Apply to the Legislature for an act compelling the ferry corporations to report and publish quarterly under oath a full statement of the expenditures and receipts of the companies, similar to what is now required of banks and other corporations.

Fourth—Organize an Association for the purpose of raising the funds necessary to carry out the objects of the meeting—each member of the Association to pay a sum not less than $1 yearly.

Fifth—Apply to the Legislature for an act authorizing the Governor of the State to appoint Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to purchase or build ferry-boats and all other appurtenances, and to take the general supervision, and to have the same control of the ferries as the present Water Commissioners now have in supplying the city with water.

Sixth—Give the Ferry Commissioners the same power that the Water Commissioners now have to use the bonds of the City to an amount not exceeding $—— for ferry purposes.

Seventh—Require the Commissioners to charge such a rate of ferriage as will pay the interest on the bonds and form a sinking fund that will gradually pay the principal and meet any other expenses incurred in conducting the ferries.

Eighth—The Commissioners to report quarterly, as recommended in the third proposition.

Ninth—Include in the act that the leases shall be perpetual, and the price of the several leases shall not exceed the amount now paid by the different Companies having ferry privileges between New-York and Brooklyn. This arrangement will, we trust, prevent any further litigation in regard to the right of New-York to the ferry franchises.

Tenth—Apply to the Legislature to repeal the law which obliges the Comptroller to lease the ferries at public auction to the highest bidder.

Signed,
JAMES D. SPARKMAN,
ALFRED CLOCK,
GEO. C. BENNETT,
DEMAS STRONG.

The report was accepted, when Mr. SPARKMAN moved that the propositions be taken up separately, and acted upon. This was carried, and each proposition was adopted unanimously.

Mr. DEMAS STRONG said of the first two propositions, that they were suggested by the Comptroller of the City of New-York. The New-Yorkers, he said, were surprised that the people had not moved in this matter before, and did not doubt but what if they had gone to the New-York Common Council, the Company would have been compelled long ago to run according to the lease. [No particular ferry was mentioned, but it is understood that where only one ferry is referred to in any of these proceedings, that it means the Peck-slip.] The lease was violated every day, but it only required spirited and prompt action to secure their rights.

Mr. SPARKMAN said the lease of the Peck slip Ferry required boats to leave each side every ten minutes, which could not be done unless four boats were running, which was not the case.

When the fifth proposition was under consideration Mr. STRONG said that upon a careful estimate made by the Committee, they had arrived at the fact that if the proposition to appoint Commissioners was fully carried out, a sufficient sinking fund would be created in less than ten years, so that the Ferries would be free to foot passengers and the toll for carriages would pay all of the current expenses. This statement was received with voiciferous applause.

Mr. SPARKMAN asked why the present Water Commissioners could not go on and act as Commissioners of Ferries. They have charge of over $4,000,000 of the City Bonds in the construction of the Water Works, and had proved themselves to be equal to the position and given general satisfaction. In the control of the ferries they would not have to issue more than $1,000,000 worth of bonds, and this course would prevent speculation. He confirmed the statement also of Mr. STRONG as to free ferries.

A motion was made and carried that the Chair appoint the Vigilance Committee, and time was given him to select the right kind of men.

On motion of Mr. SPARKMAN, a resolution requesting the citizens of the Western District to coöperate with them in this movement, and also requesting the Common Council to take measures to secure cheap ferry accommodations, were adopted.

Alderman WILSON said they might rely upon his hearty coöperation in the Common Council.

Mr. STRONG submitted the following as called for in one of the propositions:

"The undersigned hereby agree to become members of an association for the purpose of protecting the interests and rights of the people of this District in the management and the direction of the ferries to New-York, and agree to pay not less than one dollar annually, towards the support and maintenance of such association.

A large number of gentlemen signed this paper headed as above, and on motion the Secretary was directed to leave it at the publication office of the Brooklyn *Times* for further signatures.

A collection was taken up when the meeting adjourned.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN BROOKLYN.—From the Annual Report of Dr. SAMUEL BOYD, Health-Officer, for 1858, we make the following extract relative to the Yellow Fever last Summer, which will be read with interest, coming as it does from one familiar with the disease: "The pest of Yellow Fever was introduced into the city in a locality and among a population most decidedly characterized by every facility for its propagation; by continued attention to its existence, under such favorable circumstances, and in compliance with the authority of sections 3 and 4 of the powers of the Board of Health, (with the acknowledged blessing of Providence, on the labor,) the epidemic continued to exist alone there as an *endemic*, or disease confined to an immediate vicinity; and although twenty-two cases there occurred, all fully characterized by the fatal symptom of black vomit, (nine of which died at the Hospital at Flatbush,) yet neither alarm was excited nor unnecessary expense by the Board of Health incurred, there having actually been reported *twelve* deaths in the city, and only some $150 expended in the removal of the sick and the destruction of bedding, &c., and the total expenditure of the Board of Health about $950; whereas, in 1856, when the *epidemic* was existing on the outskirts of our city, at Bay Ridge and vicinity, the number of deaths, as reported by the Health Officer of that year, was twenty-nine, and the expenditure of the Board about $4,500. In connection with the *endemic* presence of yellow fever, it is to be remarked that the "origin of the cases in Kelsey's alley were traced directly to a feather bed having been taken from the dock, the feathers washed, and used by the first victims; those in Amity-street, to immediate communication with Quarantine and lighters. The fact that twenty one of the cases originated within an area of one hundred feet in radius—two of which removing thence to remote localities, not therefrom inducing a propagation of the disease—and that all these cases have occurred among a population of extremely impoverished and uncleanly habits, in a filthy location—some of the victims very intemperate—confirms the view entertained and expressed, that this peculiar animal poison must be communicated by vessels or cargoes, finding food for its aliment in the circumstances surrounding its existence on land; proving, also, that, while it may be endemic, to become epidemic other causes must exist. Not any case of its existence has been made known, beyond the locality in which it originated. In view of its non-contagious nature, the cases occurring in Kelsey's alley, all being members of families, and of the cases in Amity-street, in which only one child of three was affected, much strength is added to the opinion that yellow fever is not *strictly contagious*—but infecting primarily the atmosphere, it becomes secondarily contagious. In another case the effects of marsh miasma, acting favorably to the development of yellow fever—as the subject had been for some time affected with intermittent fever, induced by employment at Haverstraw Bay, and in other marshy districts—were well marked. And that by the prompt enforcement of the powers of the Board of Health, in the immediate removal of the sick, when possible, and the earliest interment of the dead, together with the instant destruction of all the bedding, clothing, &c., of those affected, the disease was both confined to its original locality, and its spread and increase prevented—thus most effectually exposing the unnecessary alarm usually entertained by the occasional appearance of it in our latitude, and the very great utility of proper and sufficient Quarantine regulations.

ONLY A RUMOR.—It is rumored that an association of house-keepers is about to be organized in Brooklyn, for mutual self-protection, and to save time and expense in house-hunting. One article of their creed will be not to hire any house unless upon the placard "To let," the landlord states all the necessary particulars. A house-hunter needs to know something like this: "Ten rooms, gas, Ridgewood water from cellar to garret; rent $300," etc., etc.

FIRES.—The hat factory of GILES & Co., on Kent-avenue, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $200. Fully insured. The fire in the Erie Basin, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, was the burning of the steam-tug *Underwriter*, owned by Captain BETTS. She was five years old and partially insured in a New-York office.

A STRIKE.—The journeymen Coopers of the Eastern District have struck for higher wages. They demand the same prices that are paid by employers in New-York.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—The Evening Schools will close next week for the Winter, having been open four months, and exhausted the entire appropriation. The attendance has been unusually large.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 58, 72, 73. No other causes will be tried the present term.

A Boston Man Drowned at Far Rockaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have this day held an inquest on the body of a man found drowned, who proved, on examination, to be HORACE H. HOLDEN, formerly of Boston, Mass. He had been placed in the town Almshouse about one week, when he made an attempt on his life. Yesterday, he made his escape and was found drowned. I have in my possession the sum of six dollars and thirty nine cents belonging to deceased.

Yours respectfully, J. L. NORTON CANOLE,
Coroner Queens County, L. I.

Charles Mayo, Esq., formerly a lawyer of Boston, died, a few weeks since, in Kansas. Mr. Mayo was at one time Inspector-General of Fish for the State of Massachusetts, having been appointed by Gov. Boutwell. He was also a member of the Boston Common Council during the years 1854 and 1855.

[Advertisement.]

PILES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation*. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,

A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER—READ AND LEARN.

JOSEPH C. GAYETTY, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he originated the Medicated Paper for the water-closet in the year 1852, and that in the following year he filed his caveat at the proper office at Washington, D. C., for a patent. He furthermore deposes and says, that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he ALONE—having discovered it—possesses the secret of medicating paper so as to cure and prevent Piles, and the machinery by which it is made is so different from that used in paper mills, that nobody could adopt it without his aid. He also declares the process of manufacture is costly, and cannot be sustained excepting by large capitalists. In conclusion, he swears that he has investigated an imitation of GAYETTY's Medicated Paper for the water-closet, and has found it to be a base article—mere cheap, ordinary, yellow, mailing paper—calculated, from the chemicals it contains, to aggravate the disease which its bogus-doctor proprietor declares it will cure.

JOSEPH C. GAYETTY.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of January, 1859.
JAS. G. COOPER, Commissioner of Deeds.

Only dépôt of the discoverer, No. 41 Ann-street. GAYETTY's name is water-marked in each sheet. This paper cures and prevents Piles. Beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES, sometimes I believe I could make a very successful Doctor. Why I have these feelings I can't tell, yet I doubt my capabilities. If I only *knew* that I had the *talent* I would go at it, "heart and hand." Says a friend, Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and he will convince you, I know from my own experience—whether you believe in PHRENOLOGY or not—as to your duty in obeying the feeling. His analysis of mind is so complete that, on general principles, you will be influenced in your opinion.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT PROFESSION SHALL I FOLLOW?—Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and ask them to examine your head. They will give you a careful analysis of your mental organization, that will, from your own slight knowledge of yourself, and indications of latent power that has at times risen before you as in a dream, convince you of its correctness, and point out the step to take to be successful, and quiet that long yearning for a position which you had doubted your ability to fill.

[Advertisement.]

No. 294 CANAL-STREET.
Brandreth Building
Is the principal office for the sale of
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Sold also at No. 241 Hudson-street and No. 296 Bowery, at 25 cents per box; half-box, sugar-coated, 13 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment combined, are a perfect preventive to consumption. With the first feeling of a tickling, annoying cough, take a dose of Pills and rub the Salve thoroughly into the throat and chest, and the cure is certain. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 27.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	102⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	103⅝
5,000	do	103¼
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91¼
3,000	do	91⅛
5,000	do	91
20,000	Missouri St. 6s	86½
2,000	do	86⅜
25,000	do s15	86
17,000	do	86¼
16,000	Louisia'a State 6s	95
13,000	Virginia 6s	96¾
4,000	do	96⅞
7,000	N. Car'a State 6s.	98⅛
600	N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s.	101
14,000	L. C. & M. L. G. bs.	22⅛
5	Amer. Ex. Bk	107
75	Metropolitan Bk	110
125	Phœnix Bank	110¼
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	86⅝
230	do	86⅛
130	do	86⅛
260	do	86
25	Bruns. C. L. Co	4⅛
200	Del. & H. Ca. Co. s60	100
50	do	100
450	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s3	84¾
200	do b3	84⅞
200	do s30	84⅜
250	do c	84¾
50	do snw	84⅛
50	do snwk	84⅜
150	do s60	83¾
100	do b60	84⅛
350	do	84⅝
173	Erie Railroad	14¼
300	do b30	14⅜
50	do	14⅜
200	Hud. R. Railroad	34
50	do s10	34
400	Harlem Railroad	14¼
600	do b60	14⅜
390	Harlem R. R. Pref.	43¾
50	do	43⅝
50	do s60	43
150	do	42⅛
100	do s60	42⅛
450	do	42¾
50	do s30	42
50	do s60	41⅛
8	Stonington Railroad	64¾
20	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	122
17	Clev. Col. & C. R. R.	94⅛
300	Reading Railroad	49⅜
400	do s10	49¼
50	Mich. Cen. R. R. s30	52
25	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	20⅛
50	M. S. & N. Ia. g. s b30	47¼
50	do b30	47⅜
50	do	47
50	Panama Railroad	117⅛
50	do s30	117¼
50	do s60	116¾
500	Gal. & Chi. R. opg	69⅛
100	do b30	69⅛
50	do b60	69⅛
100	do s30	69¼
50	do s60	69
70	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	31¾
400	do s60	31⅛
100	Chic. & R. I. R. R. s60	60⅛
350	do b3	60⅞
5	do	61
300	do	60¾
200	do s30	60¼
50	do b10	60¾
100	do b30	60¾
25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12¼
100	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	1¼
200	do	1⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	103
1,000	Mo. State 6s	86
5,000	do s15	85½
2,000	Erie R. 4th m Bs	60
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89
2,000	Mich. So. 2d m. Bs	63⅛
4,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	93⅛
5,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	22¾
23	Continental Bank	101
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	100
15	Cary Imp. Co.	6⅛
50	Canton Co.	19¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co. b60	85⅛
150	do	85
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅜
450	do s3	84¼
150	do s30	83⅜
500	Erie Railroad	14⅛
100	do b60	14⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R. R. b60	33⅞
50	do	33⅜
200	Harlem R. R. b60	14
150	Harlem R. Pref.	41⅛
100	do b30	41⅛
300	do	41
100	do b60	41¼
50	do s60	40
100	do b10	41
100	Panama R. R. at30	117
50	do	117
100	Reading R. R. s10	48⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52
100	do	51⅞
100	Mich. So. & N. I. R. b30	20
100	do	20
70	M. S. & N. I. G'd. S'k	46⅛
100	do s30	46⅜
50	Ill. Cen. R. R. s30	67¾
150	Gal. & Chic. R.	69
200	Chic. & R. I. R. s60	60
50	do s30	60
675	do	60¼
100	do b60	60¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Ch., St. P. & F. du Lac R. 8s	13
3,000	F. & W. I. Co 8s.	40
350	N. Y. I. S. of '54	43½
900	C. M. I. S. of '58	55½
1,600	S. M. Ins. S. of '57	72
650	do '58	61
100,000	T. H. & Al. R. 10s	22½
4,000	Mar. & Cin. RR. 7s	4
3,000	Joliet City 8s	73
4,000	T. of Ft M. Io. 8s.	52¼
20	Bk of Common'th.	99¼
16	Bk. of Commerce	100¾
20	Empire C. F. In. Co	117
35	Metropol. Ins. Co.	117¾
10	Grocers' F. Ins. Co.	116¼
10	Pacific M. S. Co	86⅛
20	Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	141
40	Hope F. Ins. Co	98¼
20	do	98⅛
10	Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	104
10	Ker. Gas Light Co. $5	50
100	Am. Guano Co.	$7
967	La C. & Mil. R. Co.	1¼
10	Market Bank	06⅞
40	Am. Ex. Bk	106⅞
6	Union Bank	110¼
100	Mer. Ex. Bank	101
40	Fulton Bank	148⅛
30	North River Bk	95⅛
80	Butch. & Drov. Bk.	119⅞
30	N. W. F. Ins. Co.	97⅛
20	G. W. M. Ins. Co.	129¾
10	Eagle Fire Ins Co.	165
10	Peoples' F. Ins. Co.	113
75	Merch. Fire Ins Co	170
10	Grocers Fire In. Co.	117
10	Home Fire Ins. Co.	188⅛
15	do	189
15	Long Is. Fire In. Co.	166
15	Emp. City F. I. Co.	117⅛
20	do	117¾
20	Am. Express Co.	97½
11	do	97¼

THURSDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The New Loan of the Federal Government on Monday, of which about $4,000,000 were awarded to Wall-street, has created a better supply of first-class collateral for placing Money on temporary employment, and lenders have taken advantage of this to advance their rates to 4 ₩ cent. on Federal and State securities, and 4@5 ₩ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, according to the terms which they are enabled, at the moment, to make with the Brokers. We hear of transactions, to-day, at both extremes. The Canada agencies have taken the New Stock freely at 4 ₩ cent. Some of our own Banks, disappointed in getting the Stock on their own account, would like to put the rate on call at 5 ₩ cent., but as the Treasury Department has not only allowed to 15th March for the first payments, and the Secretary, by private arrangement, would no doubt accommodate the takers 30@60 or even 90 days thereafter, no object is gained by anticipating his wants by borrowing here at anything over 4 ₩ cent. There were some additional private sales consummated to-day from first hands, the buyers electing at once to deposit the money in the Sub-Treasury. The sums deposited to-day amount to $688,000, making the whole sum paid in thus far, at New-York $2,058,000. The Customs are $172,000 for the day strengthening the impression that further authority to borrow, beyond the renewal or funding of the $20,000,000 Treasury Bills, will not be required, nor a readjustment of the Tariff, for revenue considerations, be demanded at the present session of Congress. The Sub-Treasurer dispatched $500,000 in Gold to Boston this afternoon, where the money will no doubt be immediately disbursed. The balance in New-York now stands $6,614,332. In the Discount market we hear of no changes to-day. Prime paper, 90 days and upward, is done at 5@6 ₩ cent.; 30 to 60 days, 4@4½ ₩ cent. The Liverpool packet for Saturday is the *City of Washington*. Exchange on London is now quoted 109⅜@109⅝, with the prospect of a better supply of Bank Bills on Saturday, owing to the slight improvement in the employment of Money on this side.

As a decided majority of the jobbers in Stocks at the Exchange Board are operating against the market, alleging that prices are sustained by one or more influential *Bulls*, they very naturally make the most out of the partial stir in Money, and the general dealings were affected from ½@1 ₩ cent. New-York Central, after opening at 84⅞, closed at 84¼ ₩ cent. Mr. LITTLE, who is daily charged by several of our morning cotemporaries with being the bulwark of the market, stated at the Second Board that, so far from monopolizing New-York Central, he had within the past three or four days sold *ten thousand shares*, to relieve the deliveries of the Street, and to meet the demand from the country and other quarters. No one who has watched the course of the stock for some weeks past will pretend to question the truth of this statement. And the same, in substance, if not to the same extent, is probably true of other Stocks. The speculation in Harlem Preferred was reversed to-day, and after the sudden jump from 40 to 44½ ₩ cent., the stock fell to 41 ₩ cent. Pacific Mail continued its downward course to 85 ₩ cent. Rock Island reacted from 61@60½ ₩ cent. Galena to 69; Michigan Central to 51⅞; Reading to 48⅜@½. In some of the State Stocks ¼@½ ₩ cent. decline occurred, and a sale on time of Missouris was made as low as 85½ ₩ cent. The New Stock of the General Government sold at 103, interest from Jan. 1. Railway Bonds, and Panama, Delaware, Erie and Harlem common shares were pretty steadily supported. The general dealings were marked heavy at the close.

The *Commercial* says of the report of the Rome and Watertown Road:

"The earnings of the Watertown and Rome Railroad for 1858, were as follows:

Passengers		$138,534 15
Freight		241,432 57
Miscellaneous sources		17,745 89
Total		$397,712 61
Operating Road	$232,287 46	
Less excess material on hand	21,575 00—	210,712 46
Net earnings		$187,000 15

The above net earnings for the year are equal, after paying the interest on the whole funded and floating debt of the Company, ($53,426 14,) and the annual contribution of $10,000 to the Sinking Fund, to 8 1-5 ₩ cent. on the capital stock of the Company.

A dividend of 3 ₩ cent. was declared July 15, 1858, and another Jan. 15, 1859:

The immediate liabilities of the Company are as follows:

Bills payable	$37,236 63
Dividends due Jan. 15, 1859	45 000 00
Former dividends unpaid	2,835 00
Total	$85,071 63

To pay the above the Company has the following:

Cash on hand and due from freight agents	$30,698 63
Due from Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company, being the amount advanced to that Company on coupons	28,000 00
Bills receivable	29 042 65
Wood and materials on hand	21,575 00
Total	$109,316 28

The funded debt of the Company now stands at $690,500, against $703,500 on Jan. 1, 1858. The floating debt has been reduced $35,000."

The Bank of the Republic, which enjoys a liberal share of the Southern Bank correspondence with New-York, has made on the business of the six months, ending 31st inst., $119,000 on a capital of $2,000,000. The Board of Management will probably declare the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent. and add $19,000 to their contingent fund. The shares rate in the market at 129 ₩ cent. The Union Mutual Marine Company divide 45 ₩ cent. in scrip to the policy holders of 1858 on the earned premiums of the year, and having accumulated more than $1,000,000 insurance means, as a permanent basis of business, have resolved to pay off the scrip of 1849 and 1850 on the 1st May. The office has been fortunate in losing only $148,000 of the $554,000 premiums marked off during the year.

ST. LOUIS BANKS—JAN. 22, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Exchange.	Specie.
Merchants'	$549,400	$731,279 91	$434,705 51
St. Louis	230,090	340,348 54	169,630 43
Southern	313,295	475,560 18	162,921 47
Mechanics'	408,335	428,066 19	161,562 41
Exchange	264,915	241,751 54	143,101 63
State	350,835	1,114,371 10	512,622 36
Jan. 22	$2,116,870	$3,331,191 46	$1,584,543 81
Jan. 15	1,992,600	3,345,017 96	1,587,812 76

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Finance and Business in Boston.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 25.

The banks are discounting little or nothing below 6 ₩ cent., although there are outstanding call-loans at low figures. As the loans increase and approach the legal maximum, the heavier borrowers lose their advantages, and not being able to readily find large unemployed sums in one place, are compelled to pay as much as their smaller neighbors. With above seven millions of dollars in specie yet on hand, our banks, of course, could lend more than they do, but their loans are very high already at the commencement of a Spring business which cannot but render money more active, and at a time when Boston is considerably in debt to New-York, and when the banks of the latter City are on the eve of losing ten millions of their own specie in payment of the new Government loan. During the last two months Boston has lost nearly *two and a half millions of specie, besides her entire receipts during the same period*, and the outward flow still continues. Moreover, during the same period, the bank rates have advanced fully 1 ₩ cent., while the stock transactions have increased so greatly, and the prices have so rapidly advanced, that much more money is required for stock purposes than was the case even a few weeks ago. Upon all considerations, therefore, we are inclined to believe that the season of extremely low rates for money has not only passed, but is a good way behind. From this time forward we anticipate a better demand and higher prices for credit. Of course, there can be nothing like a scarcity; but the money market, like trade and manufactures, will improve in healthful activity, and gradually end this unwholesome period, during which money has been forced upon borrowers of every degree of strength and reputation.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 27.

FLOUR quiet; Howard-street and Ohio Superfine, $6. WHEAT unchanged; White, $1 40@$1 75; Red, $1 40. CORN dull and declining; White, 75c.; Yellow, 76c.@77c. PROVISIONS buoyant; Bulk Seeds, 9c.; Mess Pork, $17 75@$18. LARD—11¼c., in barrels. WHISKY dull at 28c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON firm, with more buyers than sellers; sales, to-day, 3,000 bales; Middling, 11¼c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON unchanged; sales, to-day, 1,100 bales.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 2,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,500 bales, at unchanged rates. Receipts of the week 17,750 bales. Increased receipts at all the ports 854,000 bales. Stock 67,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,900 bales; sales of the week 15,500 bales; prices closing at a decline of ¼@⅜c. as compared with those of last week; good middling is quoted at 11¾.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 12,500 bales at unchanged prices. SUGAR firm; sales of 3,000 hhds. at 6¼c. for fully fair. MOLASSES has declined ¼c. CORN firm; sales of 4,500 bushels at 90c.@95c. MESS PORK $18 25.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 27.

FLOUR active, and 25c. higher; superfine, $5 40@$5 50; there is a large speculative inquiry. WHISKY, 25¼c. MESS PORK, $18 25. BULK MEATS have advanced ¼c.; sales of 50,000 pounds, at 6¼c. for Shoulders, 8¾c. for Sides, and 9¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD has advanced ⅛c.; sales at 11¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 27.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT unchanged. CORN active. PORK, $18 50 for Mess. BACON SIDES, $9; SHOULDERS, $7. LARD firm at 12c.@13c. COFFEE—Rio, 11¼c.@11¾c. WHISKY firm at 28c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 27.

Stocks regular. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 24¼; Morris Canal, 48 bid; Long Island Railroad, 11⅛ asked; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Washington	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Feb. 5	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Feb. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburg	Feb. 19	New-York	Glasgow
America	Feb. 23	Boston	Liverpool
Indian	Feb. 26	Portland	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Circassian	Jan. 8	Galway	New-York
Arago	Jan. 12	Southamp'n	New-York
Arabia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York
Asia	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York
Indian	Jan. 26	Liverpool	Portland
America	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Boston
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	Feb. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Feb. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City	Feb. 3	New-York	Havana
Isabel	Feb. 4	Charleston	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—C. Brownbacher and lady, A. Sherman, Mr. Jarvis, Mrs. Murray and child, F. Enniss, Mrs. J. Pray, Mrs. Ann Bray and child, W. H. Hersey, Miss Watson, Miss A. Benton, Miss L. Benton, W. H. Chapman, C. Kuhn, J. J. Friderlin, A. C. De Corr, D. Davis, E. Clarke, and 13 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets.... 5 12 | Moon rises.... 3 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 28 | Gov. Island. 4 17 | Hell Gate.... 5 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamers Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Artisan, Foster, South Amboy, ——.

Barks Exact, Walker, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Mary Lucretia, Gibbs, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Elbe, (Ham.,) Boll, Hamburg, via Charleston, Kunhardt & Co.

Brigs Linda, Ellem, Portland, Metcalf & Duncan; J. Harris, McGilvery, Areceibo, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners W. G. Audenreid, Hewitt, Wilmington, ——; Eva New-Zealand, Rich, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.; Eva Bell, Bartlett, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Exchange, Hallock, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Thos. J. Tull, Parslee, Fredericksburg, J. D. Cooper; J. M. Taylor, Rue, Washington, R. M. Blackwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore 42 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Curlew, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Ocean Rover, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Pickering, Batavia Oct. 25, Straits Sunda 27th, Mauritius Nov. 17, and St. Helena Dec. 24, with coffee, rubber, &c., to master. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms; 33 ds. from St. Helena.

Bark Topeka, (of Bristol, R. I.,) Church, Bordeaux Dec. 10, with wine, brandy, &c., to D. St. Amant. Sld. in co. with 3-masted schr. Peter Clinton, for New-York.

Barkantine Ilva, Durie, Maracaibo Dec. 31, with coffee, hides, &c., to Maitland & Phelps. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Zephyr, (Dan.,) Sanne, Copenhagen Nov. 25, with barley to Funch & Meincke.

Brig Baltic, Hooper, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Susan Canon, (of Baltimore,) Rooke, Maranham Dec. 18, and Para 31st, with hides and india rubber to Corning, Bento & Co. Left no Am. vessels at Maranham. Jan. 6, lat. 10 50 N., lon. 55 05, spoke bark Eglin Castle, of Dublin, from Glasgow, for Trinidad. Jan. 20, lat. 34 34, lon. 74, passed a large black steamer, stg. southerly—had apparently been lying to, was going very slowly. Has experienced severe N. W. gales—washed away head-rails, knees, &c.; has been within 160 miles of Sandy Hook for the past 4 days, with light, baffling winds and calms. Nov. 6, lat. 39 40, lon. 71 36, on the outward passage, Wm. Kelly, a seaman, of Maine, fell from the mainmast-head overboard, striking the boom. Every effort was made to save him, but without avail.

Schr. C. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. W. A. Griffin, Borden, Fall River, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamship Black Warrior, for Havana and New-Orleans.

Ship Maid of Orleans, for New Orleans. Bark Excelsior, for New-Haven. Brig Croton, for Bristol, R. I. Schr. Sarah Maria, for St. Jago de Cuba.

The ship Plymouth Rock, for London, and bark Antelope, for San Juan, are at anchor off Quarantine.

Miscellaneous.

The fast sailing A. 1 clipper ship Flying Mist, of Coleman's California Line, is now loading at Pier No. 15, East River, foot of Wall-street, and will sail on Saturday, Feb. 12, for San Francisco. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a favorite ship and of small capacity, she will be dispatched promptly as above. This ship rates A. 1 plus, being diagonally braced and is strong. Wm. T. Coleman & Co., No. 88 Wall-street.

Messrs. Goodhue & Co.'s celebrated clipper ship Kathay, is now on the Sectional Dock receiving a new suit of copper, and will be dispatched in Wells & Emanuel's Empire Line for San Francisco.

The Danish brig Zephyr, Capt. O. Sanne, from Copenhagen, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing on freight 1,171 bushels of wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—The ship Louisa (previously reported) was lost on the Isle of Pines, on the 1st inst. Officers and crew were all rescued.—(By telegraph.)

By Telegraph.

SQUAN, N. J., Jan. 27, sundown—Weather foggy. Wind light from E. N. E.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 27, sundown—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind S. E. Weather hazy.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Jan. 27, sundown—No vessels in sight inward bound. Wind light from the S. E. Weather hazy.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 27, sundown—All inward bound vessels have gone up the Bay. Nothing else in sight bound in. The steamship Black Warrior cleared the Bar outward bound at 2¾ P. M. Wind fresh from S. S. E. Weather clearing up.

NEWPORT, Jan. 27—Arr. yesterday, barks Isnardon, Douglas, Providence, for Apalachicola; Henry Warren, Chase, Providence, for Havana; Mary, Coe, Avery, Providence, for ——, (came down the river and went into West Bay.) Schrs. Ada Herbert, Higgins, Boston, for Tangier; N. & D. Scudder, Freeman, Portland, for Tangier; Benjamin D. Prince, Freeman, Boston, for Tangier; Dashing Wave, Freeman, Portland, for Tangier; Era, Chamberlain, Boston, for New-York. Sailed—Schr. Joseph H. Houston, Russell, Providence, for New-York. In port—Schrs. Taylor Small, Willey, Portland, for Tangier; Mary A. Lowell, ——, Fall River, for Elizabethport; Wing Racer, Snow, Boston, for Tangier; Anna Gardner, Harding, Providence, for New-York; Sarah Louisa, Newcomb, Boston, for Tangier.

BOSTON, Jan. 27—Arr. ship J. H. Jarvis, Collier, Castine; barks Gerhard, of Oldenburg, Tonjes, Rotterdam; Robert Leonard, (Br.,) Cook, Androssan.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27—Arr. ships Wallace and Rosalie, from Liverpool; bark Louisa, from Cardenas.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 26—Arr. bark Indiana, fm. Boston.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 27.—The schr. Stranger is reported cut through by the ice, about 60 miles below here, and sank in about five feet of water. The steamtug Tempest with a lighter, has gone to her assistance.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26—Arr. ship Charles Davenport, from Valencia; Galena, from New-York; Revenue, from Liverpool; barks Harriet Hazeltine, from Boston; Kedron, from Rio Janeiro.

Spoken, &c.

Samuel Appleton—schr., bound S., was seen off Hatteras, Jan. 21.

Foreign Ports.

At Mauritius, Nov. 17, barks Iowa, of Fairhaven, (whaler,) Moore, 1,600 bbls oil; Columbus, of New-Bedford, (whaler,) 1,800 do.; ship Spitfire, of Boston, Arey, for Melbourne, repairing.

At St. Helena, Dec. 23 ships Emperor, Tibbets, for New-Orleans; Marmion, Blenkinship, for New-York; bark Tropic Bird, of N. B., King, (whaler,) 400 bbls. oil; bark Ceres, from Sumatra, Fuller, for New-York in a few ds., repaired; Capt. Kimball, of the ship Monterey, coming as passenger. The M. left St. Helena Dec. 12 for New-York in charge of mate, he being detained by sickness, but is much better.

At Para, Dec. 31, brig Emma, Henfield, for New-York, ldg., to sail soon.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BUSINESS man, with $1,000 to $5,000, to engage in a business promising to be the most lucrative yet offered for years. The chances to make a fortune in a very short time are almost beyond a doubt. The business is a patented article, of such great utility and rare qualities almost indispensable in every family, that it must unavoidably become a business of immense importance throughout the country. Furniture dealers will find it greatly to their interest to examine it, as the exclusive sale and control in any place will be highly important to them. This is no humbug, and any business man, with a cash capital of from $1,000 to $5,000, can be almost sure of making three times the amount of his capital every year. For particulars, apply to THOMAS W. SLADE, French's Hotel, New-York City.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK CRICKET Club are requested to attend the funeral of the late JOHN RICHARDS, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, corner Franklin and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn. By order,
HENRY SHARP, President.
HANOCH SPIVERY, Secretary.